

DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 033

16 February 1983

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PEREZ DE CUELLAR ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW160758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, February 15 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said here today that the United States and the Soviet Union "bear a special and heavy responsibility" for averting nuclear war.

Fresh from a tour of seven African countries, Perez de Cuellar was addressing the 40-nation Committee on Disarmament.

The danger of war, instead of diminishing, "seems to have increased with the advent of new weapons and their greater accuracy of delivery," he warned. Multilateral arms control efforts, in progress since 1962, have made "little if any progress," he added. The U.N. head termed 1983 as a "critical, indeed crucial year for disarmament."

To cope with the presence of some 600 medium-range Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe, including SS-20s, NATO has decided to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles later this year if talks with the Soviet Union failed. The secretary-general also accused some countries of trying to use the nuclear arms race as a "screen" to cover up the "problem of conventional arms race."

Speaking at a news conference later, Perez de Cuellar said he hoped the Soviet Union will show a similar "real, sincere, honest interest in discussions on disarmament" now that Western countries seem to him "ready to react positively and constructively" to Soviet proposals.

Referring to his recent visit to Africa, he said that he became more convinced that efforts must be intensified to achieve respect for self-determination and freedom from foreign threat, control and "abhorrent practices of racism and racial discrimination." "The presence of Cuban troops should not be considered as a prerequisite to the solution of the Namibia question," he noted.

He indicated that during his forthcoming visit to Moscow, he will discuss also the question of Afghanistan with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov.

INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SESSION ENDS 13 FEB

OW151800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 15 Feb 83

["Western Politicians Meet in Bonn on International Defense" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, February 14 (XINHUA) -- The two-day 20th international defense session ended in Munich yesterday with Western politicians maintaining that the West must be prepared to reach a compromise with the Soviet Union on nuclear forces.

They suggested that the compromise provides for a lower-level balance of medium-range nuclear forces between the two sides.

Manfred Woerner, West German minister of defense, said at the meeting that the West will do its best to make the Geneva talks successful. He believed that the "zero option" remains the first consideration, but the West must also be prepared to consent to a compromise which provides for the maintenance of an equilibrium and equity.

Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the West German Christian Social Union, said the Soviet Union would not dismantle all its SS-20 missiles. If the "zero option" could not be realized people must seek a strategic balance at a lower level, he added.

Paul Nitze, U.S. chief delegate to the intermediate-range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, said the U.S. Government has never proposed the "zero option" as a condition. He noted that the Soviet proposal on the reduction of medium-range missiles is nothing but "a new bottle filled with old wine."

Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary of the French Socialist Party in charge of international relations, said the "zero option" is only a long-term goal. He firmly opposed the inclusion of the French nuclear force in the reduction scope. The French nuclear force does not threaten the Soviet Union, he said.

British Minister of State Peter Blaker of the Ministry of Defense also rejected the inclusion of the British nuclear force in the reduction scope. Britain is not a party to the Geneva talks and therefore it will not be bound by the results of the talks, he said.

NATO ADHERES TO DECISION ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW151025 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Brussels, February 14 (XINHUA) -- NATO's Special Consultative Group (SCG) has reaffirmed allied determination to move ahead with the NATO decision on the deployment on intermediate range nuclear missiles by the end of 1983 in the absence of concrete results in Geneva, a high U.S. official who had attended a SCG meeting announced here today.

In a statement after the meeting, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State-Designate Richard Burt said the SCG believes the U.S. zero-option "remains the best and most equitable" solution, but it is ready to explore any serious Soviet proposal. The SCG representatives agreed that the recent Soviet proposal of reducing its INF in Europe to the level of the U.K. and France remains inadequate, for it is designed to weaken the link and create division between the U.S. and Europe, between nuclear and non-nuclear members of the NATO alliance and NATO members and Asian countries. He stressed that Soviet insistence on maintaining nuclear forces as large as all others in the world combined is an effort to secure nuclear superiority over the U.S. and to achieve Soviet hegemony in Europe.

In response to questions at his press conference this afternoon, Burt noted that the Soviet Union is not taking any forthcoming approach in the Geneva talks and their hints given to various visitors to Moscow are designed to maintain their superiority while reducing the U.S. INFs to the very minimum and to decouple the U.S. nuclear umbrella from the European allies. He stated that the U.S. is prodding the Soviets for serious proposals.

He said U.S. Vice President Bush has carried back from his recent European tour several options proposed by the allies. These approaches would be put under serious consideration, he said.

Burt also denied reports that the U.S. will consider withdrawing its troops from Europe if the Europeans do not allow the planned deployment of new medium-range missiles on their soil. He repeated President Reagan's pledge at the West German Bundestag last year that the presence of U.S. troops in Europe is a "living guarantee of the U.S. commitments to Europe."

JOURNALISTS OF NONALIGNED NATIONS END MEETING

OW160320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, February 15 (XINHUA) -- The four-day second meeting of journalists of nonaligned countries closed here this evening.

A declaration adopted at the meeting showed concern over direct and indirect attempts to interfere with the Non-Aligned Movement. It advocated peaceful means for solving conflicts between the member states and condemned all foreign domination and racial discrimination.

It also expressed concern over the arms race and called for measures to establish a new international economic order. The participants extended support to the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and to Lebanon's legitimate authority in safeguarding its sovereignty over its entire territory.

The meeting unanimously decided to set up a committee in Cairo to follow up the implementation of the various recommendations adopted at the meeting before the convocation of the seventh non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

The meeting was sponsored and organized by the Egyptian Journalists Syndicate with a view to strengthening the unity, cooperation and understanding among the journalists of non-aligned countries so that they can make their contribution to the forthcoming non-aligned summit.

The meeting was attended by more than 50 journalists from 40 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, including representatives from the PLO. The All-China Journalists Association attended the meeting as observer.

At the opening session on February 13, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in a written speech reaffirmed Egypt's commitment to the principles and policy of the Non-Aligned Movement. He stressed that the Non-Aligned Movement is "the best means and safety valve in face of the dangers threatening the international community."

The first meeting of journalists of non-aligned countries was held in January 1979 in Baghdad.

PRC TO SEEK ADB ADMISSION IF TAIWAN EXPELLED

OW111807 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 11 (AFP) -- China intends to seek admission into the ABD (Asia Development Bank) on condition that Taiwan be expelled, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. The island of Taiwan, over which China claims sovereignty, is ruled by the Nationalist Kuomintang government, which fled the mainland in 1949. The spokesman said that "the Chinese Government is considering to apply to join the ABD on the condition that the ADB repeal Taiwan's membership."

Japan, the largest contributor of ADB funds, announced last month that it would support China's admission. The United States -- another large contributor -- has yet to state its position. But U.S. officials said that Taiwan, which maintains close if unofficial ties with the U.S., was "a founding member and a loyal member" of the Manila-based bank. The U.S. position could play a decisive role in China's admission as members' voting strength is proportional to their financial contributions. According to ADB regulations, China's admission would automatically lead to Taiwan's expulsion.

PRC ATTENDS IMF GROUP'S MEETING IN WASHINGTON

OW101347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 9 (XINHUA) -- The international group of twenty-four on international monetary affairs called here today for a significant increase of the IMF's (International Monetary Fund) resources and for advancing the completion of the next round of general review of the fund's quotas for the purpose of helping the financially difficult developing countries and stabilizing international finance.

A three-day meeting of the group of twenty-four developing countries was held from February 7-9 at the deputy and ministerial level in the Washington headquarters of the Fund, prior to the ministerial interim committee meeting of the IMF to be held on the 10th and 11th of February for reviewing the world economic situation and the world financial institution's policies.

In its communique, the group of twenty-four expressed deep concern about the length and severity of the current world economic recession and the absence of any significant turnaround in world economic activity.

The ministers expressed doubts about the effective and successful working of the international economic adjustment process. They observed that major adjustment efforts are now under way in many developing countries, but the continuing deterioration of the international economic environment is making this task extremely difficult. They noted that concessional flows of assistance had remained stagnant, that official financing had been both inadequate and insufficiently flexible, and that there has been a decline in nonconcessional flows.

The ministers urged member countries to ensure that the IMF is sufficiently strengthened to perform its functions at this difficult time. They suggested that there should be at least a doubling of quotas, i.e. an increase from 61 billion special drawing rights (SDR) to 120 billion SDRs.

The ministers emphasized that in the current quota review, attention should be given to improving the voting power of developing countries in the decision-making process of the Fund. They called for an acceleration in the timetable for completion of the eighth general review with a view to having the new quotas come into effect in late 1983.

A Chinese delegation led by Shang Ming, adviser to the People's Bank of China, attended the meeting as invitee and expressed China's support for the just and reasonable views and proposals of the developing countries on operational activities of the Fund.

Developing Countries Supported

OW130804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 12 (XINHUA) -- The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed yesterday to increase the total of fund quotas from approximately special drawing rights (SDR) 61.03 billion to SDR 90 billion (equivalent to about 98.5 billion U.S. dollars). The agreement aiming to help debtor member countries out of their financial trouble, was reached after the committee's two-day meetings here. It is a compromise between major industrial powers and a cross-section of developing countries.

Earlier in the week, the group of twenty-four of developing countries reiterated their call for a 100 percent quota increase which will bring the total to about SDR 120 billion. They noted that only a substantial increase of the quotas can avert a major world financial crisis creased by the worldwide economic recession.

Months ago, the United States, which contributes nearly 20 percent of the Fund's total assets and enjoys a big say in the Fund's voting process, opposed any increase in quotas. It had changed its position recently for fear of collapse of the world financial system. However, at the meetings, it still opposed major increase of the quotas and only intended to support a quota increase of 40 percent. This led to a final result of a 47.5 percent increase, quite a distance from developing countries' demand.

The Interim Committee of the IMF observed in its communique issued after today's meeting that the unsatisfactory situation facing nonoil developing countries was a source of particular concern to the committee. Noting the extent of the external adjustment already achieved by many nonoil developing countries and the uncertainties that most of such countries face in financing their current account deficits, the communique said: "The committee attached great importance to the continuing provision of both official development assistance and private banking flows on an adequate scale."

Shang Ming, leader of the Chinese delegation to the committee, delivered a speech at the meeting on the world economic situation and on China's support for the developing countries' just position.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP CHASTISES USSR, SRV

OW120328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, February 11 (XINHUA) -- The continued armed occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by the Soviet Union and Vietnam was strongly condemned at the 39th session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission here.

During the debate on the question of application of the right of self-determination to people under colonial and alien domination or foreign occupation, many representatives called for immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Speaking of Afghanistan, Pakistan delegate Agha Hilaly noted that nothing could justify the blatant aggression against this small, innocent non-aligned country. The continuing Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan constituted a flagrant violation of all norms of international conduct, he said. Referring to the massive exodus of about three million Afghan refugees into Pakistan, he pointed out that this was "the result of bloody repression unleashed in Afghanistan." Refuting the so-called "outside interference" in Afghanistan as mentioned by the Soviet delegate in his statement, the Pakistan representative said that there never was any evidence of any external involvement except that of the Soviet Union itself.

The delegate of the Philippines Armando D. Manalo said that the Kampuchean people were denied the right to determine their own destiny. A puppet government had been installed through a mockery of the electoral process in Kampuchea, he said. He said that the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was a crucial factor in the restoration of national freedom and dignity to that country. He pointed out that a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem should be based on total withdrawal of all foreign forces and respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

The delegate of Democratic Kampuchea Te Sun Hoa said that Vietnam dreamed of dominating the entire region of Indochina with the help of the Soviet arms arsenal. To this end, he said, Vietnam had not hesitated to use deadly chemical weapons, the victims of which were Kampuchean women, children and old men.

The delegate of Japan Hisami Kurokochi said that foreign military intervention continued in Kampuchea. In Afghanistan, she said, the right to self-determination had been seriously violated. Soviet military activities also seriously threatened international peace and security.

The delegate of the United States Richard Schifter said that popular support for the Soviet-installed Karmal regime was so weak that the government was kept in power only through increased rather than decreased Soviet military activity.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Australia and the World Muslim Congress in their statements also condemned the armed occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by the Soviet Union and Vietnam and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from these two countries.

FOREIGN TOURISM OFFICIALS TO MEET IN BEIJING

OW091406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Nearly 1,000 tourism officials from 40 countries are expected to attend China's first international tourism meeting, which will open here February 28.

Wang Yueyi, deputy director-general of the National Tourism Administration, made the announcement at a press conference here this afternoon.

Attending the five-day meeting -- sponsored by the National Tourism Administration and the Civil Aviation Administration of China -- will be the secretary-general of the world tourism organization, government tourism officials from a dozen countries, managers of 460 foreign travel agencies and foreign journalists.

"Chinese officials will brief their foreign counterparts on China's tourism resources, policies and development and will hold discussions on tourism cooperation," Wang Yueyi said.

Tourism departments from 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions open to foreign tourists will exhibit at the meeting pictures and models of tourist attractions in their areas. Chinese arts and crafts and tourism souvenirs will be displayed.

"The Beijing Cultural Palace for Nationalities, where the meeting will be held, has been whitewashed, and the Beijing, Jianguo, Huadu and other hotels are ready to receive foreign guests," the deputy director-general said.

CARTER CRITICIZES REAGAN'S CHINA POLICY

HK151000 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 83 p 6

[Report: "Carter Criticizes Reagan's China Policy"]

[Text] While being interviewed by the editor of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES early in February, former U.S. President Carter criticized Reagan for not putting forward a clear and definite China policy.

Speaking on his views toward Reagan's China policy, Carter said: "I don't know what his policy is. Although President Reagan has greatly changed his attitude in condemning the Shanghai Communique and regarding the normalization of relations with China as betraying our true Chinese friends in Taiwan, I think the Chinese people simply do not know what our policy toward China and Taiwan is." He held that it would be a step in the correct direction if the United States would put forward a clear and definite policy, even if it is a policy that the Chinese people do not fully agree with, but at least know what it is. "In dealing with any matter or situation, what the Chinese people need is clear understanding and not ambiguity and suspiciousness."

Carter said that after being elected President and prior to taking office, Secretary of State Kissinger explained the situation at that time to him as follows: "I think the Chinese will never deceive you because they abide by the words and spirit of the agreement. This is my experience. I have never changed my opinion in this respect."

Commenting on Reagan's State of the Union message, Carter said that Reagan has "entirely evaded the essence of the matter" in a series of crucial problems the United States is confronting. One of the problems is the terrible deficit that has been intensified continuously over the past 2 years. The possible deficit which may be incurred in the 4 years of Reagan's administration may be greater than the total deficit of all the previous presidents during peacetime in the past 200 years. The other problem is the very high percentage of unemployment.

BUSH CALLS FOR ARMS NEGOTIATIONS WITH USSR

OW101530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] London, February 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush today called on the Soviet Union to match words with deeds and make fresh proposals for dismantling medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He was speaking at a press conference this morning at the end of an 11-day seven-nation European tour.

Bush said in a statement that his talks with Western European leaders had convinced him that there should be no misunderstanding about the resolve of the NATO alliance to begin deploying cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe from December this year. "We are determined to begin deployment of NATO's intermediate-range ground forces at the end of 1983 if negotiations are not successful," he said.

Bush stated that this was not a threat but a step that would be taken if necessary.

"We have said time and time again that we do not want to deploy this new class of weapons, but until the Soviets act reasonably and responsibly and agree to eliminate all INF missiles -- ours and theirs -- we have no choice but to act responsibly to correct this imbalance and preserve the peace," he declared.

Referring to U.S.-Soviet nuclear negotiations, Bush said the Soviet Union could put forward a new proposal of its own if it did not like that of the United States.

Asked about Moscow's offer to reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons to match those of Britain and France, Bush said it was only a public relations exercise, adding: "Our strategy is to sit and talk. Let's have a serious proposal about which to talk."

He indicated that he had received some recommendations from Western leaders about nuclear disarmament but refused to go into details.

The U.S. vice-president, who visited West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, France and Britain, left here for Washington this morning.

BEIJING REVIEW ON REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION SPEECH

HK110356 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 6, 7 Feb 83 pp 10-11

[Article by Zhang Dezheng: "Reagan's State of the Union"]

[Text] Although the State of the Union message is a regular annual event in U.S. politics, President Ronald Reagan's speech to a joint session of Congress on January 25 seemed to attract more attention than usual.

How the President was going to deal with the disappointing domestic situation would not only affect his performance in the remaining two years of his term, but would determine whether he will be able to run for re-election in 1984.

A Change in Tone

President Reagan predictably devoted the bulk of his address to the most troublesome economic problems. And in this respect people found a change in his tone, compared with the self-confident, optimistic language he used when he entered the White House two years ago.

He said the current U.S. economic recession is worse than anyone inside or outside the administration expected. He admitted that the nearly U.S.\$200 billion federal deficits are "a clear and present danger" to the country. To most Americans, particularly the 12 million jobless, he acknowledged, "this is a painful period." His projections for an economic recovery this year are not at all cheering, saying it has got a long way to go.

Two years ago he did not say such things. He boasted that his administration would go down in U.S. annals as a period of national rejuvenation.

But, two years have elapsed and Reagan's economic programme has suffered setbacks in every respect, with the exception of the substantial reduction in the inflation rate.

Reagan's State of the Union address described the spiralling deficits as both the symptom and cause of the economic malady. He announced several remedial measures, including:

- 1) A freeze in the growth of federal government spending, which would apply to the total national budget except defence, and would fix the total expenditures next year at the level of 1983.
- 2) Specific steps to control the cost of food stamps and other social programmes.
- 3) Adjustments in the defence budget to save U.S.\$55 billion over the next five years.
- 4) A standby tax increase plan to go into effect in 1986 if needed to curb ballooning deficits.

Rarely in U.S. history has the government frozen federal spending, and the fact speaks to the serious nature of the current deficit problem. The proposed reduction of defence spending would average slightly more than \$10 billion annually, not a very impressive figure compared with the nearly \$200 billion deficits each year.

Moreover, the standby tax increase plan, which would not take effect until 1986, cannot overcome the "present" danger.

In total, these measures can hardly be expected to bring about a fundamental solution to U.S. economic troubles.

Nevertheless, Reagan's decision to hike taxes and cut defence spending represents a major revision of his original economic policy. Only a year ago, still touting the supply-side theory, he opposed tax increases and promised not to slash the defence budget. Now, forced by reality, he has no other choice.

Furthermore, opinion polls shows that Reagan's political prestige has dropped to the lowest point since he took office. Ironically, his critics are not only the poor, but big business bosses, who do not hide their dissatisfaction with his economic policies. And some Republicans are pulling away from him, and even have asked him not to run for re-election in 1984. Reagan is in a tough situation.

External Relations No Better

The State of the Union message contains nothing new on foreign relations. The main issues that Reagan dealt with were international trade and the U.S.-Soviet talks on reduction of Euro-missiles. The Reagan administration is not in a favorable position on either issue.

The deepening recession in the West is aggravating differences between Washington and its allies on trade issues and on how to deal with Moscow.

Reagan, of course, reiterated American determination to maintain a powerful nuclear deterrent force and asked U.S. allies to show an equal "stead-fastness." But, the mounting anti-nuclear weapons movement is putting increasing pressure on the U.S. as well as West European governments.

In response, Reagan also expressed willingness to "carefully explore serious Soviet proposals" on arms control, which is an unmistakable hint that Washington would take a flexible stance in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks.

On the trade war among the Western nations, he restated the American stand of upholding free trade principles, criticized other countries' protectionist measures and demanded lower world trade tariffs. But contrary to his rhetoric, he actually is practising protectionism in agricultural products, iron, steel and textiles. This double-faced policy cannot help but sharpen contradictions between the United States and other countries.

The American press says President Reagan showed a poor performance in the first two years of his term. His State of the Union address suggests that he has learnt some lessons from reality.

USSR SUPPORT OF SRV AGGRESSION CRITICIZED

BK121730 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Our commentator wrote about the Soviet deputy foreign minister's visit to Southeast Asia and said if Vietnamese troops are not withdrawn from Kampuchea there will be no peace in Southeast Asia.

During his recent visit to Southeast Asian countries, Mr Kapitsa, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, again suggested that the ASEAN countries open direct discussions with the Indochinese countries and replace hostilities with cooperation. He pretended to be concerned about Southeast Asian peace but avoided talking about the key issue: the demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Everyone knows that the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea -- in an attempt to use Kampuchea as base for carrying out armed provocation against Thailand -- is the root cause of tension in Southeast Asia. Only after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea can one talk about peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union is Vietnam's support. If the Soviet Union expects the ASEAN countries and Vietnam to replace hostilities with cooperation, then it should use its influence to push Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. If this important problem of a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is not discussed, any words concerning the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia mean nothing. If the Soviet Union wants people to believe its gesture of Mr Kapitsa's peace plan, then it should take concrete measures to get Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

USSR NUCLEAR-POWERED SATELLITES CENSURED

OW110249 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA) -- "Sword of Damocles," from Greek mythology, is how people describe an impending danger. One has to fear for his own safety if he is sitting beneath a sharp sword hung by a single hair.

Since 28 December 1982, the Soviet nuclear-powered satellite "Cosmos-1402," which became uncontrollable, has broken into three parts. On 7 February this year the fuel core of its reactor plunged into the atmosphere over the South Atlantic Ocean and burned up. The shadow of its fragments has been hovering over the people of the whole world. In particular, its main body, weighing more than 3 tons, and its fuel core packed with more than 40 kg of highly radioactive enriched uranium 235 are indeed like the "sharp sword" threatening the safety of the people of every country.

It still remains fresh in people's memory that 5 years ago the wreckage of another crippled Soviet nuclear-powered satellite "Cosmos-954" also threatened the safety of the world's people in the same way.

The United States tested nuclear-powered satellites in the 1960's. From 1964 to 1970, three satellites powered by radioisotope batteries plunged into the atmosphere.

In the last 10 years the Soviet Union launched about 20 nuclear-powered satellites like "Cosmos-1402." Some of them are still orbiting, fairly high above the earth's surface. With the number of satellites in space increasing, the possibility of a collision and fall of those dangerous "sharp swords" carrying nuclear reactors is increasing daily. The safety of the world's people is being threatened more and more. The two superpowers, disregarding the safety of the people's lives and property in the world, are contending with each other everywhere in the world in order to dominate the whole world. The people in the world are strongly opposing and condemning their criminal act.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT SCORED

OW101327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA) -- Commentary by XINHUA reporter Tang Tianri: "Ominous Signal From Moscow"]

The seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned countries will soon be held in New Delhi. A number of these countries are now engaged in intense diplomatic activities to coordinate positions in preparation for a successful summit. All the peace-loving countries in the world ardently hope that at this summit meeting the nonaligned countries will continue to uphold the principle and purpose of the Nonaligned Movement and make new contributions to safeguarding world peace and the interests of the Third World countries.

It is disturbing that recently Moscow warned the nonaligned countries through PRAVDA: The forthcoming summit meeting of the nonaligned countries should not "keep an equal distance" to both the Soviet Union and the United States, should not follow "a policy against both the two superpowers," but should take the Soviet Union as "a natural ally" in order to expand "the common front against imperialism and the forces of war." The PRAVDA article has the impudence to question presumptuously: "Can one keep 'an equal distance' to both friend and foe?" The article also says that the forthcoming summit meeting should not discuss issues concerning Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Otherwise, it says, the attention of the meeting "would be focused on individual and deliberately exaggerated questions."

On the eve of the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi, what does this ominous signal from Moscow show after all? As pointed out by Yugoslavia's POLITIKA, Moscow is trying to apply pressures and influence on the forthcoming nonaligned summit on the question of "where the Nonaligned Movement should be headed, and who it should resist." Moscow's wishful thinking is obvious:

First, it wants the nonaligned countries to give up the principle of independence, self-determination, nonbloc and nonalignment. Many nonaligned countries point out that this principle is the lifeline and source of power of the Nonaligned Movement. For more than 20 years, most nonaligned countries have upheld this principle and refused to join any military blocs or depend on the two superpowers. As a result, the membership of the Nonaligned Movement has increased from 25 countries at the beginning to 95 countries today, making the movement a political force to be reckoned with. Now the Soviet Union wants the Nonaligned Movement to "keep a distance" from the United States and NATO and regard them as "enemies," and not to "keep a distance" from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact but consider them as "allies." This in fact is an attempt to undermine the very foundation on which the Nonaligned Movement depends for its existence.

Second, it wants the nonaligned countries to change its orientation which has developed from opposing imperialism and colonialism to opposing the two hegemonist countries. As we know, in the early period of the Nonaligned Movement, the spearhead of struggle was mainly directed at the old Western colonialism and the new U.S. colonialism. As contentions between the two superpowers over the Third World countries have intensified since the beginning of the 1970's, many victim countries have proposed that the Nonaligned Movement should be aimed mainly at opposing the two hegemonist powers: the United States and the Soviet Union. Now, with its demand that the Nonaligned Movement give up its "policy of opposing the two superpowers" and join the Soviet "common front against imperialism and the forces of war," Moscow is in fact trying to bring the Nonaligned Movement onto the strategic path of its contention with the United States for world hegemony.

Third, it intends to prevent the forthcoming summit meeting of the nonaligned countries from discussing the Kampuchean and Afghan problems. The Soviet Union's armed occupation of Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea not only violated these two countries' territorial sovereignty, national independence and non-aligned status, but also undermined the security and stability of the Asian-Pacific region and seriously threatened world peace. This is by no means what Moscow has called "an individual and deliberately exaggerated question." Moscow's attempt to prevent the summit meeting from discussing these problems shows its fear of being justly condemned at the meeting by the leaders of the nonaligned countries. It also shows its stubbornness to cling to its policy of aggression and expansion in defiance of the strong demand of the nonaligned countries for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Moscow PRAVDA has again sent an ominous signal on the eve of the forthcoming summit meeting. What tricks the Soviet Union and its agents will play during the summit meeting deserves people's attention and vigilance.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN

OW120237 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, headed by its Vice Chairman Zhang Ruiying, concluded a visit to Japan and returned to Beijing on the afternoon of 9 February. The delegation arrived in Tokyo on 30 January at the invitation of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan.

During its stay in Tokyo, the delegation called on the Federation of Independent Unions, the National Federation of Industrial Organizations, the Japanese Confederation of Labor and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, as well as the headquarters of the Japanese Socialist Party and the Japan-China Friendship Association.

The All-China Trade Union Federation delegation also visited Zama and Sagamihara in Kanagawa Prefecture, Numazu in Shizuoka Prefecture, and Osaka. The members visited various plants in these localities and exchanged views with members and officials of local trade unions on common problems of mutual interest. They agreed that efforts should be made to further develop the friendship between the people of the two countries, to strengthen unity among the members of the trade unions in the two countries and contribute to peace in Asia and in the world.

CELEBRATIONS, PROTESTS MARK JAPAN NATIONAL DAY

OW111934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 11 (XINHUA) -- The official Japanese "National Founding Day" was marked with both celebrations and opposition in the country today.

In Tokyo about 1,900 people with the support of the prime minister's office, the Education Ministry and the Home Affairs Ministry held a meeting to celebrate the "National Founding Day". Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone sent a message of greetings to the meeting. This is the first time that a prime minister has sent such a message. The general director of the prime minister's office attended the meeting. At the meeting, Hakkō-Ichiu (universal harmony), an old slogan of Japanese militarists for making aggression in Asia, was described as "an idea for peace."

The Japanese KYODO news agency said that this year's celebration of the "National Founding Day" has very much governmental coloration and is imbued with "a tone of restoration of the old."

However, the Japanese Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions and other political parties and mass organizations held open-air meetings strongly denouncing the Japanese Government for its support of such activities. They maintained that Japan should not become a military power.

The "National Founding Day" was celebrated as "Kigensetsu" (National Empire Day) before the Second World War. At that time the Japanese ruler used the day to advertise militarism. After the war, it was once renounced. In 1952, the authorities termed the day (February 11) as "National Founding Day."

VODK COMMENTARY DENOUNCES INDOCHINESE SUMMIT

OW121116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a comment today that Vietnam is trying to legalize its occupation of Kampuchea by calling a "tripartite" Indochinese summit.

The Heng Samrin regime planted by Vietnam in Kampuchea will attend the summit due to open in Vientiane before the forthcoming seventh summit of the non-aligned countries. Vietnam is trying to make the puppet Heng Samrin regime look like an independent government through the "tripartite" summit, the commentary said.

The Vietnamese scheme also aims at countering the just demand of many non-aligned countries to restore the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the Non-Aligned Movement, the commentary said.

Most of the non-aligned countries and other peace-loving countries will not be misled by the tricks concocted by the Vietnamese Government, the commentary said.

REPORTER VISITS KAMPUCHEAN ARMY 'HERO'

HK101136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Chen Guang [2525 0342]: "For the Survival of the Nation -- Visiting With (Mipan), Hero of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army"]

[Text] Rain on the mountains stopped and it was still very hot. Though the hostel we stayed in was well-ventilated and under the cover of big trees, we were still soaked through with perspiration. All the commanders and fighters of the Kampuchean National Army we saw were perspiring. What had attracted our interest was a soldier who had a piece of wet cloth wrapped tightly around his neck and nearly covering the lower half of his face. We learned that he is (Mipan), the political instructor of a certain battalion and a hero cited by people everywhere.

He was not tall; he had been wounded several times and had undergone three major operations. This made him look even thinner. However, he had a pair of bright, piercing eyes, which gave one the impression that he was a man of fortitude and courage. As he had long been engaged in political work, he eloquently talked about the troops' fighting and his comrade in arms. However, as soon as his own deeds were mentioned, he was as shy as a young girl. I learned from his comrades in arms and the commanders and fighters under him that since he joined the Army, he had suffered 11 wounds and had been seriously crippled because of these wounds. He wrapped his mouth with a piece of wet cloth because his lower jaw was destroyed by a bullet and he spat saliva when he spoke. However, although he was crippled, he had a resolute will and always fought bravely on the smoke-covered front.

(Mipan), 34, was born to a peasant family in Kompong Speu. His father died when he was very young and from his early childhood he had to help his mother do the farm work. In 1972, (Mipan's) homeland was liberated from the rule of the Lon Nol puppet regime of the United States. However, young (Mipan) thought: "The enemy is still suppressing the people in many areas of the motherland and the Kampuchean nation is downtrodden. Therefore, young people should go to the front to fight for national independence." He then bravely joined the Kampuchean national liberation Armed Forces.

(Mipan) was extremely brave in fighting. In less than 6 months he was appointed a platoon leader. Since then he has become more conscientious in being in the lead during the fighting. In the battle at (De-bian-ge-leng) [1795 6708 2706 2807] in Kompong Speu, he lead the fighters to bravely fight in the vanguard and took a relatively big enemy stronghold.

Unfortunately, when the troops followed up the victory with hot pursuit of the enemy, he was wounded. The fragment from a mortar shell hit his skull on his left temple. He was in the hospital for 2 months and had the fragment taken out by a doctor on the battlefield. Later, in the battle to take Kampot, a machine gun bullet cut off half of the forefinger of his right hand, but he endured the pain and continued to lead his troops to charge the enemy until the battle was won. In 1975, he was appointed political instructor of a company in the troops in the southeastern region. He took a direct part in the "final battle" for the liberation of Phnom Penh. In that battle half of the middle finger of his right hand was cut off by a fragment from the enemy's shells. In April 1975, the entire country was liberated and what (Mipan) had fought for was realized....

However, soon afterwards, the Vietnamese authorities perfidiously and continuously sent troops to invade Kampuchea. On 15 December 1977, the Vietnamese troops launched a sudden attack with the coordinated operation of airplanes, artillery and infantry and fiercely occupied the area around the section of No 2 highway near (Deng-Shan) [4098 1472]. They closely surrounded a battalion of Kampuchean garrison troops. In the face of Vietnamese aggression, the Kampuchean fighters were filled with indignation and swore to fight to the death to defend their national independence. However, because the enemy was stronger and outnumbered them, the Kampuchean troops suffered many casualties and their commander was brought to the ground by enemy fire. At that time, (Mipan), as political instructor of a company, resolutely led the troops to break out of the encirclement in order to preserve their forces. He achieved many merits in the battles immediately afterward and was therefore successively promoted in a short time to the posts of battalion commander, battalion political instructor, regiment commander and regiment political commissar.

In December 1978 -- the month when dark clouds cast a gloom over his country and his country changed its color -- Vietnamese troops invaded his country on a large scale. The headquarters of a certain Kampuchean division was surrounded. In order to cover the troops of the headquarters to break out of the encirclement, (Mipan), a regiment political commissar at that time, led some fighters of the No 18 company to cover the rear to enable the division headquarters personnel and other fraternal units to separately retreat to safe areas. However, (Mipan) and his comrades in arms were heavily encircled by the enemy. At this critical moment, he climbed a tree to reconnoiter the enemy's movements, and while he was reporting on the position of the enemy's command post to the division headquarters through a walkie-talkie, he was wounded by shots from enemy submachine guns. One bullet went through his left shoulder, another broke his lower jaw and a third wounded the middle finger of his left hand. His blood kept streaming from the wounds. Because he had lost too much blood, he lost consciousness. When he came to, he found himself lying on an operating table in a hospital, receiving emergency treatment. Only a few days later the enemy occupied Phnom Penh and he was shifted to the northwestern border areas.

When he talked about that, (Mipan) raised his voice and said with indignation: "The Le Duan clique is a clique resulting from slaughters. Since it began its invasion in Kampuchea, countless innocent Kampuchean people have died miserably under its fire...."

After the mad bombing of Battambang by the planes of the invading Vietnamese Army, (Mipan) and nine female medical workers moved to the west. As they were not able to catch up with the troops that were retreating to the west, they had to make slow progress behind the Vietnamese troops. Along the way, they more clearly saw the crimes of the invading Vietnamese Army. (Mipan) told us: Wherever the invading Vietnamese Army went, they looted everything in the villages and burned all houses. Along the way, they often saw the corpses of dead Kampucheans, full of wounds caused by bullets and bayonets. Many people who fled to the mountains and forests suffered from illness and starvation and countless numbers of them died. It was a really grievous scene of countless bodies lying on the field. How can we not take revenge to avenge this great wrong!"

After 6 months of treatment, (Mipan) basically recovered his health. Because of his physical conditions, the leadership found a place for him in an organization of 800 disabled armymen. But (Mipan) thought: "The Kampuchean people are faced with the danger of national subjugation and genocide and any patriot must fight for the existence of the nation as long as he is still living."

Therefore, he repeatedly asked to return to the front to directly take part in the struggle against Vietnam. In July 1979, (Mipan) and his comrades in arms formed three platoons and went to the front of the resistance against Vietnam. (Mipan's) comrade in arms (Pengheheng) told us that (Mipan) always regarded the national liberation cause as being more important than anything and he never gave any thought to personal gains or losses. (Mipan) often said: "In a time when our country is subjugated and our family is broken, how can we find time to give thought to our personal matters."

What was particularly admirable was that he never boasted about his achievements and always treated himself as an ordinary fighter. When he first arrived at that battalion, no one knew that he had been a regiment political commissar; therefore, he was sent to be a soldier. The people in the group assigned him to cook meals, grow vegetables and pare bamboo stakes. He happily accepted these tasks and did all the work quickly and satisfactorily, no matter what kind of work he was assigned to do. Moreover, he often seized the opportunity to take part in the fighting on the front....

When he was talking, the sunlight came through the luxurious branches of the trees in a perpendicular line and we could tell it was about noon. At that time, we suddenly found that we had been talking with (Mipan) for nearly half a day. In order not to prevent him from performing his task in the afternoon, we had to finish this instructive visit. (Mipan) very firmly and vigorously said: "I am very proud of being able to fight for our national existence. In the face of the resistance of the Kampuchean people who have a glorious tradition of fighting against aggression, the old and new colonialists' tricks have been bankrupted in the past. Now, I firmly believe that the Vietnamese hegemonists will also surely meet their most shameful and thorough defeat."

We shook hands with him and said good-bye. In (Mipan) we saw the "national spirit" that the leaders of democratic Kampuchea always mentioned with pride. Indeed, this "national spirit" can be found throughout the broad ranks of cadres and fighters of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. We also recalled the words of Son Sen, secretary general of the Supreme Committee of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army: "This Army of ours has trained countless heroes amid the war. It is precisely because we have these heroes as our backbone that our Army can continue to exist under extremely difficult conditions."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK RECEIVES USSR'S KULIKOV

OW152205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Prague, February 15 (XINHUA) -- President Gustav Husak, who is also general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, received on Monday commander-in-chief of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw Pact Marshal Viktor Kulikov (of the Soviet Union), who is now on a short working-visit to this country.

The CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY (CTK) reported that during the meeting, cooperation between the People's Army of Czechoslovakia and other forces of the Warsaw Pact unified forces was discussed, in line with a resolution made at a January meeting in Prague of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Defense Ministers Committee.

POLAND REORGANIZES FACTORY-LEVEL TRADE UNIONS

OW131700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, February 13 (XINHUA) — More than 5,600 newly-organized factory-level trade unions have been registered at various provincial courts since the new "trade union law" was put into effect on last October 12, according to press reports here.

The total membership of these trade unions is over one million, which accounts for more than 10 percent of the workers and employees in the state-owned economic units.

The new "trade union law" was adopted at a parliament (Sejm) session on last October 8. The law banned all trade union organizations including the Solidarity union formed after the industrial unrest of 1980. The law also stipulates the reorganization of trade unions starting from the factory level.

According to the law, there are about 40,000 factories and mines which are allowed to organize trade unions. By early January this year, 22,000 such factories and mines had formed preparatory groups or committees for the new trade unions.

However, it is disclosed that most of the enterprises that have organized trade unions or are preparing to do so are only medium-sized or small ones, and the work in large factories is not very successful.

At present, quite a large number of workers and employees show doubts to the new unions. A POLISH PRESS AGENCY commentary on February 3 pointed out that "most of the new union members are old or medium-aged workers," and there are not many young workers. "Most of the workers have not made up their minds to join the new unions" and they are obviously in a position to "wait and see" if the new unions "can protect the workers' rights and interests," PAP said.

Referring to the outlawed Solidarity's members, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski said at a meeting that "quite a large number" of them expressed their unwillingness to take part in the new unions, some others "are taking an attitude of wait-and-see," still others are absolutely irreconcilable with the new unions.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PNC; PRC DELEGATE PRESENT

OW152118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said here today that there will be no peace, stability or security in the Middle East without satisfying the Palestinian people's rights.

Speaking at an opening meeting of the 16th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) here this afternoon, 'Arafat said that the current session marks a new stage for the Palestinian people's struggle for liberating their homeland. Talking to the 355 PNC members gathering in the meeting hall, 'Arafat pointed out: "We reject all the plans harmful to our inalienable national rights."

'Arafat exalted "the spirit of national unity among the PLO's eight constituent factions," declaring that "unity is the sole guarantee of victory."

In an inaugural speech, Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, reaffirmed his rejection of a U.S. Middle East peace plan. Al-Fahum said: "The Reagan plan does not satisfy the Palestinian people's legitimate national right of establishing a state on their own homeland."

The United States, which is Israel's main economic and military backer, cannot be a judge in a case in which it is a party with Israel, he said. The Americans must show their good intentions at least once, he added.

The current session, expected to last 10 days, is also being attended by more than 300 foreign guests from all over the world, including a Chinese delegation headed by Xu Wenyi, ambassador of the Foreign Ministry.

The session will discuss the problems facing the PLO's liberation cause and will work out an appropriate strategy.

PRC DELEGATE CONDEMS ISRAEL AT UN SESSION

OW151752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Israel was denounced for its crimes against the Palestinian people and was urged to withdraw from all Arab territories it occupied at today's U.N. Security Council meeting.

Speaking to the meeting on the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, representative of Guyana Noel Sinclair said that the policy of Zionists towards the occupied territories was clearly one of creeping colonization, combined with the violent suppression of the rights of the Arabs.

He said the basis of any lasting solution to the Middle East question remained to be a clear recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent and sovereign state.

Saad Bataineh of Jordan said Israel's occupation was illegal and there could be no peace until that occupation was ended. He expressed support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination on their own soil.

Sardar Shah Nawaz of Pakistan pointed out that the single objective of Israel was annexation of the occupied territories in order to build a greater Israel. He said the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon should be the basis of any peace initiative.

Saviour Borg of Malta condemned Israel's policies on occupied lands, such as land confiscation, transfer of population the use of force, and the application of different laws to people of different racial origins. The Palestinian people's right to self-determination was the single and essential element to which the Security Council should address itself, he added.

Chinese representative Ling Qing said the Security Council should unequivocally condemn the aggressive and expansionist conducts of Israel, consider effective measures to stop Israel's expansion in the occupied territories and compel it to withdraw from all Arab lands it has occupied since 1967.

The council is scheduled to meet again for a further discussion on February 16.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES ISRAELI MASSACRE INQUIRY

HK101536 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 6

[Commentary: "The Murderers Are Put on the Defendant's Seat"]

[Text] The Israeli commission to investigate the Beirut massacre published a report on 8 February after more than 4 months of investigation. The report points out that Begin, Ari'el Sharon, Shamir and other Israeli generals cannot escape from being held responsible for the Beirut massacre. It holds that the explanations by Begin, Sharon and the others are "unacceptable," and suggests that Sharon should "take the blame and resign." This was the first time official Israeli sources openly admitted that high-ranking Israeli officials were guilty.

The world-shaking massacre in the western part of Beirut has been strongly condemned by world opinion and the Israeli people. The people of all countries have strongly demanded an investigation of this bloody case. Having a guilty conscience, Begin and his followers are in great fear, but with hatred in their hearts, they have declared that they will "never bear the responsibility." They have also tried by every possible means to resist the investigation. Later, due to great pressures both at home and abroad, they were forced to agree that the Israeli Supreme Court set up a commission to investigate the Beirut massacre.

Now the whole truth about the Beirut massacre, planned and directed by Begin and his followers, has come out. Under the great pressure of the world's just opinions, the chief criminals of the massacre have finally been put on the defendant's seat. The publication of the investigation results shows that Begin and his followers are isolated both at home and abroad.

We must point out that not only in Western Beirut, but also in the southern part of Lebanon and other areas, Begin and his followers have committed innumerable crimes. It is not enough to merely investigate the Beirut massacre. It is also necessary to expose all their crimes of aggression. The publication of the result of the investigation does not mean that Begin, Sharon and their followers will definitely be punished. These murderers who have committed towering crimes are still free. Moreover, they are still planning new conspiracies. However, no matter how sly and tricky they are, they will never escape from the trial by justice and history. The murderers who have butchered the people will certainly come to no good end.

ISRAELI CABINET REMOVES SHARON FROM DEFENSE POST

OW131622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli Cabinet today dismissed Ari'el Sharon from his post of defense minister but left him in the Cabinet as minister without portfolio, according to a report from Jerusalem.

Israel's current Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arens has been reportedly asked to be successor to Sharon. Before Arens makes the decision whether to accept the post, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will take over the post of defense minister.

Sharon handed in his resignation February 11 following the Cabinet overwhelmingly adopted in the previous day a recommendation of the Israeli commission of inquiry into the massacre of thousands of Palestinians in two refugee camps last September. [sentence as received]

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW150952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Maputo, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel received here today Chinese Ambassador Wang Hao and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Samora Machel thanked China for its support in their struggle against racism of South Africa and hoped to further develop cooperation and the friendly relations between Mozambique and China.

ENVOY TO TOGO MEETS IVORY COAST PRESIDENT

OW131254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Lome, February 13 (XINHUA) -- Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny received Chinese Ambassador to Togo Jin Minsheng here yesterday. They discussed bilateral relations between China and Ivory Coast. The president left here for home today after winding up a 10-day friendly visit to Togo.

'TWO-SUPPORT' YANAN MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW101159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1714 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- A meeting attended by military and government representatives was held this afternoon by State Council organizations to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yanan movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people.

Song Yiping and Zheng Siyuan, deputy secretaries-general of the State Council, Qiu Weigao, deputy commander, and Zou Pingxian, deputy political commissar of the Beijing garrison district, as well as leading comrades of departments concerned attended the meeting.

The participants chatted happily about the army-government and army-people unity and friendship and discussed ways to encourage the development of civilized neighborhoods.

PLA PLANS FOR MARCH 'CIVILITY AND COURTESY' MONTH

Issues Circular

OW150945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently issued a "Circular on Extensively Launching Learning From Lei Feng and 'All-People Civility and Courtesy Month' Activities" urging the whole army to rise to action immediately and push forward activities to develop a socialist civilization.

The circular says: March of this year marks the 20th anniversary of the call for learning from Lei Feng issued by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; it is also the second "All-People's Civility and Courtesy Month." All army units must continue to carry out education on communist ideology, ethics and discipline intensively, further raise patriotic and communist consciousness among the broad masses of cadres and fighters in order to equip all members of our army with a highly self-sacrificing spirit, a strict sense of organization and discipline and a revolutionary work style. It is also necessary to respond actively to the call of the party Central Committee, plunge into various reforms in army units with a new spirit and contribute toward creating a new situation for army building.

In the course of these commemorative activities it is necessary to organize cadres and fighters to study the inscriptions written by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and learning from Lei Feng, and intensively study and publicize Comrade Lei Feng's communist thinking. Various units should sponsor all kinds of activities to publicize extensively the achievements and learning experience from Lei Feng and summarize and popularize the new experience in activities to learn from Lei Feng under new historic conditions. It is necessary to educate cadres and fighters to foster lofty communist ideals: Love the party, the motherland and socialism as Lei Feng did; and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and daring to make sacrifices. It is necessary to foster communist ethics, be daring in struggling against undesirable tendencies and be the vanguard in transforming the general social mood. One must love one's own job, study military affairs, politics and scientific and cultural knowledge diligently, and turn oneself into a socialist new man of ideals, morality, culture and discipline who is particular about military appearance, courtesy and hygiene and who is not afraid of hardships, bloodshed and sacrifices, and also be a man that can be used in the army and in localities as well -- a man who can fight with a weapon and can also engage in construction when out of uniform.

During the "All-People's Civility and Courtesy Month," various army units must put military appearance and discipline in order and do away with all evidence of disregard for civility and hygiene.

Under the leadership of local party and government authorities, it is necessary to take the lead in participating in all kinds of labor activities for social welfare and in organizing activities to provide conveniences for the people with an emphasis on technical services. Grassroots units must work in coordination with local communes and brigades, neighborhoods, shops, schools and hospitals in selected localities and -- together with the masses -- study and publicize the party's line, principles and policies, do away with old customs and foster a new social atmosphere in common efforts to build "civility villages," "civility streets," "civility stores," and "civility schools." It is also necessary to participate in tree planting and afforestation activities in barracks areas and localities, and strive to help cover the motherland with greenery.

The circular calls on various army units vigorously to publicize advanced collectives and individuals experienced in learning from Lei Feng and "All-People's Civility and Courtesy Month" activities; and to develop a popular upsurge of learning from Lei Feng and the advanced, fostering a new atmosphere and working energetically to make progress.

Shares Labor, Materials

OW110347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0029 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA) -- Various PLA units, carrying forward the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, energetically support the four modernizations in local areas with manpower, materials and technology. According to statistics, the PLA in 1982 supported the local people with more than 26.62 million man-days of voluntary labor and helped various localities build some 19,700 public welfare and emergency projects and train nearly 60,000 technicians of various specialties.

During the past year various PLA units helped local people plant some 56.8 million trees, thus overfulfilling their voluntary tree-planting tasks. Some 691,000 PLA members, more than 39,000 motor vehicle trips and some 1,900 sorties and missions by aircraft and naval vessels were dispatched to deal with emergencies and help people tide over natural disasters. They rescued more than 472,000 people from danger and rushed some 772,000 tons of materials to the people.

In the course of supporting local construction, PLA units followed Comrade Hu Yaobang's suggestion that they should stress technical support, pay attention to using their strong points and give energetic technical support to local construction. In the past year they helped various localities repair more than 470,000 pieces of machinery and tools and provided medical care to more than 17.08 million local people. Contributions were made by the navy in sea rescue, repairing civilian vessels, breeding aquatic products and weather forecast by the air force in aerial afforestation, chartered flights for tourists and forest firefighting; and by the air defense artillery units in artificial precipitation. PLA units on the Fujian coast held specialized technical training classes and lectures on navigation, machinery and electricity and trained more than 1,000 technical personnel of various specialties for local people in the past year. Various units under the commission in charge of science, technology and industry for national defense provided technical support to local industrial and mining enterprises to help them develop production. In the last year those units helped train nearly 700 technicians in engineering budgeting, powerplant management, telecasting and maintenance, automobile repair and medical care. Various units under the Beijing PLA units helped local rural areas train some 9,700 farm machinery repair personnel.

Shares Military Technology

OW121104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 11 Feb 83

[By reporter Zhou Changnian]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA) -- China has achieved initial results in transferring its military science and technology to civilian units.

This was disclosed at a forum held by the China Association for Science and Technology on eve of the Spring Festival and attended by scientists and engineers in Beijing. They pointed out that there are broad prospects for such transfers.

Implementing the policy of "integrating military with nonmilitary enterprises and peace-time production with preparedness against war, giving priority to the production of military goods and using military industries to support civilian enterprises" and displaying the superiority of military industry, science and technology, the national defense scientific, technological and industrial front has in recent years achieved initial results in developing the production of goods for civilian use after the completion of tasks in military industrial scientific research and production. According to statistics, the 1982 output of the civilian goods produced by the national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments more than doubled that of 1979, rising from 10 percent of their total output value in 1979 to 20.7 percent in 1982. In 1983, the national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments will produce 18 categories and 225 kinds of major civilian goods that are included in the state plan. They include light industrial products, energy machinery, instruments and meters, chemical industrial products and equipment for technical transformation in the light, textile and food industries. Product quality has gradually improved and 22 kinds of civilian goods have won state quality awards since 1979.

Research and production units of national defense science, technology and industry have also actively conducted scientific research for civilian units by providing them with new technologies, techniques, materials, scientific achievements, and technical consultations and information services. They have also cooperated with civilian units in solving major scientific problems and carried out scientific research projects for various localities. So far, they have provided dozens of new technologies and some of them have produced great economic results after their production application.

During the discussion, the forum participants held that there are broad prospects of transferring military science and technology to civilian use. In contacts with civilian departments, the army used advanced technologies from the civilian units which have promoted developments in the scientific research and production of military industry. It is necessary to open up more channels and formulate measures and methods for promoting such transfers. It is hoped that the China Association for Science and Technology and all academic societies will play the role of "catalysts" in promoting these transfers.

WANG ZHEN, OTHERS SPEAK ON ROLE OF ELDERLY

OW142130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 12 Feb 83

[By XINHUA reporters Li Shangzhi and Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA) -- Among the Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee in Beijing, 74 of them are over 80 years old. To carry forward the Chinese people's tradition of respecting the aged and to express thanks and respects to these elderly people who have made valuable contributions to the nation's revolution and construction over a long period, the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee sponsored a get-together this morning on the third floor of the CPPCC building to mark the Spring Festival for those veteran comrades who are over 80. The 40 or so elderly men who were present jubilantly got together, talked freely about world events and the nation's bright future, and wished each other good health and long life.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, conveyed their best regards to these senior citizens. He said: The CPPCC members who are here today have gone through the Qing Dynasty, the governments of the northern warlords, the Kuomintang government and New China. You have seen with your own eyes that the Chinese people's long-cherished ideal of building a strong, modern socialist country is gradually becoming a reality. It is fully understood that everybody is very happy about this victory, which was not easy to come by. Today, we have not only indomitable young people but also senior citizens. It is certain that a new situation of socialist modernization can be created because we have new people to succeed to the old and because of their cooperation and unity.

Wang Zhen continued: Although those who are present here today are advanced in age, everyone is full of experience and all kinds of specialized knowledge, and will be able to continue to generate heat and radiate light in creating the new situation. He expressed his belief that old comrades must remember what Premier Zhou Enlai told those CPPCC members who were over 60 years of age when he received them at the first session of the Third CPPCC National Committee: "People can grow old, but their spirit remains young" and that the old comrades would greet the great new spring season with their firm confidence in cherishing the Chinese nation and promoting the solidarity and prosperity of the socialist motherland.

Xu Deheng, who is 93 years of age, felt particularly jubilant today. After Comrade Wang Zhen spoke, he was the first to extend warm Spring Festival greetings to everyone. He hoped that all Democratic Party members, all public figures without party affiliation and all people throughout the country would closely rally around the CPC Central Committee and push the four modernizations program one step further. He encouraged all old comrades to study as long as they live and become good citizens who cherish the party and the nation and love socialism and the people.

Eighty-nine-year-old Burhan said excitedly: Our motherland is a great multinational community. The saying that "on festive occasions more than ever we think of our dear ones far away" is the traditional thinking of our Chinese nation. During this Spring Festival, we think even more of our compatriots in Taiwan. He earnestly hoped that the motherland would be reunited at an early date and that brothers and sisters on both sides of the straits would be able to forge ahead hand in hand.

Liang Shuming, who was born in 1893, said in his speech: I was born one year before the Sino-Japanese 1894 war. China was on the wane at that time. The situation is entirely different now; our nation has become strong. Let us encourage each other with Comrade Mao Zedong's words: "Persist in walking, basically abstain from eating meat, remain happy in spirit, and adequately alternate work with rest" in order to remain healthy and live even longer.

Eighty-nine-year-old Liao Yuntai said: Since the founding of New China, the average life expectancy in China has risen from 35 to 69. This is truly a remarkable achievement. Only when our nation flourishes will it be possible for us to live to over 80 years old.

Eighty-one-year-old Liu Yaxiong said: The gathering of so many people who are over 80 years of age indicates that our nation not only pays full attention to and vigorously cultivates young people, but also shows concern over and takes care of the old.

Eighty-eight-year-old Ye Shengtao jubilantly read a poem: "Both Taiwan and the mainland belong to China. It will be fine when the people in both localities work hand in hand. This firm conviction will definitely materialize. With the advent of spring, we will see spring flowers in full blossom."

This old man with snow-white eyebrows said: Some time ago, a person from a journal asked me to write a few words of encouragement. I wrote eight Chinese characters for him. These Chinese characters mean: "Live longer, and do more things." I think those veteran comrades who are present would agree with my words of encouragement.

As soon as 89-year old Sun Yueqi spoke, he set all the elderly people laughing. He said: My name is Yueqi which means overcoming difficulty. However, in the old society, it was very hard to overcome this "difficulty." It was only after the founding of New China that our country has been able to truly overcome its difficulties and reach the main road. I wholeheartedly wish to thank the Communist Party of China for that.

Hearing about this elderly people's gathering, Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli sent his greetings via telephone on this particular occasion. Eighty-six-year-old Professor of Medicine Zhang Xiaoqian reported a piece of good news at the get-together: A research institute for gerontology and a society of gerontology have been established, and a journal called LAONIAN YIXUE ZAZHI [5071 1628 6829 1331 7177 1807; GERONTOLOGY MAGAZINE] has been published in our country. From now on, we will see even more elderly people.

Today's get-together was presided over by Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. Also attending the get-together were elderly persons including Hu Ziang, Yang Xiufeng, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao, Ma Huizhi, Wang Li, Wang Weigang, Feng Ding, Yan Xinmin, Li Jue, Yang Xianzhen, Wu Juenong, He Zhuguo, Zhang Su, Zhang Youyu, Zhang Hanying, Chen Weiji, Yi Lirong, Zheng Dongguo, Qu Wu, Zhao Boping, Zhao Junmai, Hu Feng, Zhong Huilan, Hou Jingru, Xia Yan, Qian Duansheng, Xu Binru, Huang Dingchen, Jiao Shizhai, Chu Tunan, Xiong Tianjing, Wu Daifeng and Xu Yiqiao.

Kang Keqing and Cheng Zihua, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and responsible persons of the departments concerned under the CPPCC National Committee also attended the get-together to extend to everyone their Spring Festival greetings.

YAO YILIN ADDRESSES TEA PARTY FOR RETIRED CADRES

OW121007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA) -- The State Planning Commission held a tea party today for cadres who have left their posts for convalescence in order to pay respect to these veteran comrades.

Recently 164 veteran cadres of the State Planning Commission, including Liu Zihou, Zhao Xinchu, Fu Zihe, Liu Daifeng, Mao Ju and others, left their posts for convalescence: among them, 106 joined the revolution during the periods of the second revolutionary civil war and the war of resistance against Japan.

Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and Song Ping, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, attended the tea party to extend holiday greetings to the veteran comrades. The veteran comrades talked and laughed at the tea party, which was filled with an atmosphere of gaiety. Yao Yilin spoke at the tea party. He said: You veteran comrades who have left your posts for convalescence have worked on planning for many years, accumulated rich experiences and done a great deal of work for the party. Now, in response to the party's call, you have left your working posts so that new cadres can be promoted and this is a meritorious act on your part. On the occasion of the Spring Festival we have invited you to this gathering to show our gratitude and regards.

Liu Zihou and other veteran comrades said that although they physically have left their posts, their minds have not and they will continue to be concerned about planning work.

HOSPITALIZED DENG YINGCHAO RECEIVES VISITORS

OW121023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA) -- (By reporter Xu Xinhua) Representatives of medical personnel of Beijing Hospital called this morning on Comrade Deng Yingchao, who is currently hospitalized there, to wish her a happy Spring Festival. One by one the medical personnel shook hands with Comrade Deng Yingchao and wished her a happy Spring Festival, good health and a long life. A young nurse presented fresh flowers to Comrade Deng Yingchao.

Comrade Deng Yingchao, with a broad smile on her face, wished the callers a happy Spring Festival. She thanked the medical personnel for the concern and careful treatment she has received. She said: My illness has been cured, but I still need a period of time to recover. I must thank you all if I can continue to do something to serve the people. Comrade Deng Yingchao also asked the press units to convey her Spring Festival greetings to the people of all nationalities throughout the country, wishing that they will actively participate in reforms of long-range significance and wishing them success in their work.

YU QIULI, OTHERS AT MEMORIAL FOR YANG SHANGGAO

OW120004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA) -- Yang Shanggao, a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and former deputy political commisar of the Logistics Academy, died of illness in Beijing on 27 January 1983 at the age of 75. A memorial meeting for Comrade Yang Shanggao was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries on 9 February.

There were wreaths from Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli, Xiao Jingguang, Hong Xuezhi, Wang Ping, Li Jukui and other comrades, the CPPCC National Committee and the CPC Committee of the General Logistics Department.

More than 700 persons attended the memorial meeting. They included Yu Qiuli, Hong Xuezhi, Wang Ping, Zhang Zhen, Yan Jinsheng, Xiao Ke, Chen Heqiao, Cao Siming, Zhang Lingbin, He Biao, Liu Daosheng, Zhong Qiguang, Cheng Jun, Yuan Renyuan, Tan Shanhe, Li Zhen, Zhang Bangying, Comrade Yang Shanggao's friends and representatives of the masses.

Wang Ping, political commisar of the General Logistics Department, presided over the memorial meeting. Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, delivered the following memorial speech:

Comrade Yang Shanggao was born in Pingjiang County on Hunan Province. He joined the CYL in October 1928, became a CPC member in May 1930, and joined the Chinese workers and peasants' Red Army in July 1930. After joining the army, he served successfully as company political officer, regimental political commisar, director of the Political Department of the Seventh Branch of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, secretary general of the Political Department of the Northwest Military Region, political commisar of the Logistics Department of the Southwest Military Region, director of the Scientific and Technological Department of the General Logistics Department and deputy commandant and deputy political commisar of the Logistics Academy. He took part in the five countercampaigns against "encirclement and suppression" and the world-famous 25,000-Li Long March. In difficult environments of cruel struggle he took a firm stand, worked hard and fought bravely. For a long time he was in charge of the political organs of various PLA units. He adhered to principles, executed orders, handled affairs in a decisive manner, led his men and displayed fighting power of political work. While he held a leading post at the Logistics Academy he strived to learn vocational skills and study scientific knowledge, paid attention to summarizing practical experience and made fairly great contributions to the building of logistics schools and the training of logistical personnel.

When Comrade Yang Shanggao had to rest because of illness, he still maintained and carried forward the fine work style of our party and army, set strict demands for himself in everything, showed his concern for our party's cause and resolutely supported the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. He was a distinguished political work cadre of our army and a loyal proletarian revolutionary fighter.

RENMIN RIBAO HIGHLIGHTS MASSES' SOCIAL ROLE

OW160520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA) -- The following is the full text of the 16 February RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Rely on the Masses To Work for Their Own Well-Being"

The Sixth 5-Year Plan for economic development approved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is an important step toward achieving the goal of quadrupling China's gross annual industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years set by the 12th party congress. The cadres and masses on all fronts should exert themselves and work hard and persistently to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Lenin said that living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves. Socialist construction is an undertaking of immediate concern to the masses in their hundreds of millions. It would be impossible for the socialist cause to forge ahead without the soaring labor enthusiasm of the masses in their hundreds of millions, without the initiative of thousands of production units, without the hard work of various localities and departments. Urban and rural construction and social welfare concern the vital interests of every city and rural resident and all the more must rely on the power of the broad masses to bring into play the initiative of all concerned.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan has put forward principles and policies which are suited to our national conditions for arousing the initiative of the central authorities, the localities, enterprises and individuals. For example: use of different channels and forms of funds for housing construction in a planned way; renovation and construction of various urban public utilities by stages and in groups in order of importance and urgency; tapping in full of the potentialities of all quarters and adopting many ways to activate various social welfare projects. With gradual improvement of the country's economic situation and constant improvement of the people's living standards, the masses are making increasing demands for various welfare services. Without a doubt the state will pay full attention and give strong support to the masses' reasonable demands. But we cannot assume that everything in urban and rural construction should be included in state plans, relying entirely on state investment and undertaken completely by the state. Comrade Hu Yaobang has time and again pointed out that it is necessary to mobilize the masses to work for their own well-being. This guiding thought is of great strategic significance.

At present our country has many things to do. To quadruple gross annual industrial and agricultural output value huge amounts of investment are required, but the state's budgeted construction funds can only be used chiefly on energy, transport and other major projects urgently needed for national economic development. The shortage of funds is a salient contradiction in our four modernizations drive. On this question we should broaden our vision. We must not limit our sight to cash but should see that idle machines, equipment and supplies are also "funds" and that surplus cadres, workers and technical personnel -- after administration is simplified -- and the surplus labor force in town and countryside can also be organized in suitable forms according to local conditions to start working themselves to make and accumulate funds.

Only if we can investigate and study in many ways, make comprehensive and overall plans, be good at tapping potential and pool scattered funds and forces for starting public welfare services for the masses and for improving production conditions -- particularly for developing energy sources and transport facilities, including small hydroelectric and thermal power stations -- will we be able to do more things and speed up economic development somewhat.

Take electric power for example. There are more than 1,000 counties in the country with small hydroelectric resources of 1,000 kw or more. If these counties can exploit the hydraulic resources by relying on the masses in accordance with local conditions, then the country's hydroelectric power generation will increase rather quickly. Counties with coal resources can set up small thermal power stations in the same way. After a number of years of efforts, if 70 percent of the peasant households in the countryside have electricity for daily use, then the peasants' standard of material and cultural life will be greatly improved and a powerful impetus will be given to the development of electrical appliances and agricultural and sideline products processing industries.

It is not only absolutely necessary but entirely possible to rely on the masses to work for their own well-being. The masses of the people have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. They can organize themselves and concentrate on areas of work where they can give full play to their energy and create more and more for their own well-being. In fact, after the people have gradually become better off, the field is extremely broad for them to get organized, raise funds and do volunteer work and engage in public construction and welfare projects within their capabilities and in accordance with the people's pressing needs and under unified government planning. Some cities, like Qiqihar, Weifang, Jiamusi, Tonghua and Chifeng, clearly defining the idea that "the people's city is built by the people" and proceeding from actual needs, mobilized the masses to raise funds and donate work and in a few years achieved remarkable success in housing construction, urban tree planting, environmental sanitation, river dredging, road building and so forth. The cities have done this; so have the rural areas. The people in Jindongnan Prefecture, carrying forward the glorious tradition of the revolutionary war years' built 85 mountain roads totalling more than 1,000 km in length in just 1 year, enabling 98 percent of the communes and 85 percent of the production brigades to be served by motor vehicles. In some places, the peasants have voluntarily raised funds to start educational and cultural undertakings and promoted the development of spiritual civilization in the rural areas. In short, relying on the masses to work for their own well-being should become the basic principle for urban and rural construction, including environmental sanitation, afforestation, transport, strengthening public security and developing culture, education, science, physical culture and other undertakings.

Guiding the masses to properly use their money is an important link in relying on the masses to work for their own well-being. Owing to the implementation of the party's series of economic policies step by step, some enterprises, communes, production brigades and teams and individuals are having an increasing amount of money in their hands. According to statistics, at the end of 1982, urban and rural savings accounts in the country totalled 67,538 million yuan, a 28.97 percent increase over that at the end of 1981. There should be proper guidance on the use of collective, and especially individual, savings so that a part of the scattered funds among the masses can be pooled together for use on public welfare facilities for the masses and on properly improving production and living conditions to speed up the progress in urban and rural construction. This will benefit the state, the collective and the individual.

Relying on the masses to work for their own well-being is the fine tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle our party has always maintained, a basic experience in practicing diligence and frugality in every undertaking. During the war years we relied on "our own work to provide ourselves with ample food and clothing," overcame all kinds of difficulties and supported the revolutionary war. After the founding of the People's Republic the people of all our nationalities continued to carry forward this glorious tradition, relied on their own efforts and constantly improved their work and living conditions. Under the new historic conditions we should maintain and carry forward this fine tradition. In thinking over problems, making plans and doing things, some comrades often fix their eyes on the state and rely on state support and have no faith in the masses' enthusiasm and underestimate the masses' power. In the face of the masses' demand to do something on their own they fail to provide guidance or organize the masses -- they attempt nothing and accomplish nothing year after year. This will inevitably result in their being divorced from the masses, hindering the creation of a new situation and adversely affecting our cause, and this should be quickly changed.

In relying on the masses to work for their own well-being it is imperative to adhere to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, fairness and reasonableness, with investors receiving the benefits. It is impermissible forcibly to apportion investment or work, still less to practice egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. In the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958, quite a number of places made the mistake of apportioning work and expenses among the masses and practicing "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources." We must always remember this profound historical lesson. However, we certainly should not be afraid to mobilize the masses to do what the masses want to do and therefore can do.

Relying on the masses to start their own undertakings in various fields certainly does not mean that we can let things drift and give up leadership. On the contrary, we must strengthen leadership and be good at leading. Attention should be paid to making various undertakings started by the masses dovetail and move in step with the state's economic and social development plans to avoid possible blindness. In the final analysis our economic work is aimed at satisfying, step by step, the masses' constantly growing material and cultural needs. We should constantly keep the people in mind, proceed from the people's needs and steadfastly rely on and mobilize the people to work hard for their own well-being. We should earnestly conduct investigation and study, listen attentively to the masses' voices, begin with the problems of the masses that urgently need solutions, make overall plans and implement them in stages. In the 4 years between 1979 and 1982, Qiqihar City concentrated on more than 10 major tasks each year, published the "major tasks" (or projects) at the beginning of each year to get the masses' supervision, and issued communiqus on what had been accomplished at the end of each year to win the people's confidence. If the country's 2,582 cities and towns can all -- like Qiqihar City -- perseveringly accomplish several, or more than 10, major tasks each year, then in not too many years the level of social production and the standards of the people's material and cultural life will be markedly improved, the outlook our cities and towns will be greatly changed, and completely new cities will emerge before us one after another.

The year 1983 is the crucially important 3d year in our implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. All fronts will give full play to their capabilities and strive to make new progress and create a new situation. May all localities and fronts do better in relying on the masses, bringing into play the masses' wisdom and strength, making new contributions and adding new luster to our great cause.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS PROFESSOR ON TAIWAN, HONG KONG

HK120348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0916 GMT 11 Feb 83

[*"Institute of Foreign Affairs Professor Chen Tiqiang [7115 7555 1730] talks on question of Taiwan and Hong Kong special administrative regions" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb -- Chen Tiqiang, a well-known expert on international law and professor at the Institute of Foreign Affairs, says: "Article 31 of the new Constitution specifically stipulates the special administrative region system, this provides a solid legal basis for the special arrangements regarding Taiwan and Hong Kong." The professor expounds on this point in an article published in today's ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO.

The article, entitled "A Probe of the Special Administrative Region Issue," stresses that although the new Constitution does not directly mention Hong Kong, since there are similarities between Hong Kong and Taiwan at least the spirit of certain stipulations regarding Taiwan are of reference value in handling the Hong Kong issue. The constitution's stipulation will help eliminate the apprehensions of certain Taiwan and Hong Kong residents, with the result that they will work more positively to contribute to reunification of the motherland.

The article quotes relevant provisions of the new Constitution and the talks of NPC Standing Committee Chairman and State Legal Committee Chairman Peng Zhen on establishing the special administrative region of Taiwan and also cites numerous historical facts to explain the need to set up a special administrative region there. It then points out that the Hong Kong issue is in some ways similar to that of Taiwan.

1. Both Taiwan and Hong Kong are Chinese territory but they have not yet returned to or been reunified with the motherland, for their own historical reasons. The two regions both practice political, social and economic systems different from those of most regions of the motherland. Both of these regions must return to and be reunified with the motherland.

2. Since both Taiwan and Hong Kong are Chinese territory, their reunification with the motherland is Chinese sovereignty and is determined by the Chinese people, and brooks no foreign interference. This point, too, they have in common.

3. In policy, the Chinese Government will certainly take into account historical and practical conditions and handle the issue properly in accord with the views of people of the whole country and of Taiwan, such as leaving the social and economic systems and lifestyle unchanged. This should also be the case in dealing with Hong Kong.

4. Article 31 of the Constitution clearly stipulates the special administrative region system. This provides a solid legal basis for special arrangements regarding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

'IRON RICE BOWL' ASPECTS VIEWED BY PAPERS

RENNMIN RIBAO's Sixth Discussion

HK041410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Fine Not To Hold the 'Iron Rice Bowl' -- sixth discussion on stopping the practice of 'eating from the same big pot'"]

[Text] By refusing to hold the "iron rice bowl," Su Dongxia, a middle school graduate, made up her mind to engage in social public affairs and has done marvelously. Such an action to break conventional ideas is worth praising and publicizing.

Since the founding of New China the state has adopted a method of "guaranteeing" employment for everyone. Once one is employed by the government one's job will be permanently ensured. This is precisely what people like to call the "iron rice bowl." Generally speaking, a government employee is not fired unless he commits a serious mistake. If one becomes a cadre he always believes that he will only be promoted and will never be reduced to a lower rank. Such a system of employment helps breed idlers, chills the enthusiasm and initiative of the diligent, and even stifles real talents, thus seriously hindering the development of productive forces and greatly harming the socialist cause.

Not to hold the "big rice bowl" and the break the "big pot" is the crux of structural reform. At present the introduction of the management responsibility system in industrial, transport and commercial enterprises and the adoption of the method of substituting taxes for delivery of profits in a certain number of enterprises are all aimed at breaking the "big pot." Admittedly Su Dongxia, who refuses to hold the "iron rice bowl," is really far-sighted. This is indeed one good way to break the "big pot."

We admire Su Dongxia's decision not only because she engages in social public affairs but also because she will be able to give full scope to her skill and wisdom through work and create more wealth for society. By and large this benefits the state, the people and herself. In addition Su Dongxia's decision also gives a great impetus to efforts to change the situation in which the government "guarantees" employment for all people. We believe this has made a breakthrough in the current improper system of employment in our country and has far-reaching significance.

As stipulated by the Constitution, the state encourages, guides and helps the collective economy and protects the individual economy. However there still are many people who cannot free themselves from conventional ideas and force of habit. They regard the individual economy as a dangerous road to take. As a matter fact individual economy is a need of social life. Many things should be done by the state, the collective and the individual. The individual business can play a more flexible role and achieve better results than others in many trades. Of course, we should not only support individual economy but we should also pay attention to controlling it. The illegal profit makers must be suppressed and handled according to law. For a considerable period in the future the individual economy must depend upon casual laborers in town and country who have no "iron rice bowl" in hand. But it also welcomes those who are willing to throw away their "iron rice bowls." Of course, if some government functionaries intend to seek other jobs, they must first be approved by leading organizations in accordance with their own specific conditions.

GONGREN RIBAO Comment

HK041300 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Good Method of Breaking the 'Iron Rice Bowl'"]

[Text] According to today's news there were around 160,000 workers enrolled on a contract basis by nine provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country. The labor contract system has manifested its superiority. Facts have proved that this new employment system is a major breakthrough in reforming the existing labor system and is a good way to break the "iron rice bowl."

Since the founding of the People's Republic we have gradually established a socialist labor system which has played an important role in eliminating wage labor, establishing a new type of socialist relationship between men, arranging employment for city and town people and promoting the development and restoration of the national economy.

However it has become more and more difficult for this kind of unitary fixed wage system to suit the developing needs of the national economy. The disadvantages of this labor system are: Those who have joined work are unwilling to withdraw, those who have promoted are unwilling to work at the grassroots levels and those that must be transferred to other posts are unwilling to accept it. If the state monopolizes the distribution of city and town labor forces, it not only is difficult for the units that employ workers to choose, increase or reduce their labor force according to the needs of their work and production, but also it is difficult for the laborer to select suitable jobs within the range of state policies. This labor system is called by cadres and masses the "iron rice bowl." This "iron rice bowl" system has caused overstaffing, waste of labor force, improper production order and slack labor discipline in some enterprises. Other defects caused by the "iron rice bowl" have included: Enterprises could not enroll the people they needed or dismiss people they did not need, but were instead squeezed in; it stifled real talents, many workers were not assigned to posts according to their speciality and what they have learned; some workers did not try to improve their knowledge or master techniques, but muddled along and were seeking an easy life. Therefore the "iron rice bowl" not only affected the increase of enterprise economic results but also affected the increase of social economic results. It forfeited the enterprises and workers from pressure, motive force and vigor, and seriously fettered the development of production.

Contrary to the "iron rice bowl" the labor contract system defined the responsibility, rights and benefits of both the enterprises and laborers in the form of contracts. The term of these contracts could be long or short because it is consulted voluntarily by both parties and is fair and reasonable. These contract workers can enter or withdraw, work at higher or lower levels, and be transferred to other posts according to the needs of the state and enterprise work. Laborers could also voluntarily choose jobs within certain limits according to their ideals, interests and specialities. Facts at various places show that this labor system can eradicate all kinds of defects of the "iron rice bowl." It not only is possible to arrange the labor forces in an overall way according to state plans but also readjust society in light of the changing development of production, which is advantageous to arouse the initiative of the laborers, raise economic results and promote the development of production.

At present the cadres and masses of many enterprises still have doubts and worries about the labor contract system. Some workers are concerned that after practicing the labor contract system, the relationship between the enterprise and workers would be a hired one which will change the political status and treatment of the workers, and they fear insecurity. These worries are understandable. However, we must be aware that the contract system is practiced under conditions of socialism. Both contract and permanent workers are component parts of the working class. The contract system indicates that labor relations between men are labor relations on an equal basis and not a capitalist hired one. The political status and rights of contract workers are protected by the policies and decrees of the state.

The labor contract system is a new emerging thing that suits the reform of our country's economic system. We must applaud and support its progress. Since it is a newly emerging thing, to be certain it is not quite perfect enough. Provided we simultaneously practice and sum up experiences and resolutely and in an orderly way carry out reform in this aspect, it will definitely be gradually perfected and capable of bringing its role into full play.

COMMERCE MINISTRY OUTLINES COMMERCIAL REFORM

OW090325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Commerce issued a circular on 3 February to commercial leading bodies in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions calling for the institution of a contract responsibility system in commercial operations as an important content of commercial reform. The circular calls for conducting experiments on the system in the first half of this year, instituting the system in all commercial units in the second half of the year and making a big breakthrough in this regard within this year. The circular conveys several viewpoints expressed by leading comrades of the central authorities in commercial reform.

Reform is a policy decision made by the central authorities. Every department should grasp what is most important to it and work out effective reform measures according to this policy decision. It must not use old measures to implement a new policy or wear a pair of old shoes to embark on a new road. Only by carrying out reforms will it be possible to raise economic results, achieve a higher growth rate, increase financial resources, train qualified personnel and build a spiritual civilization. If the responsibility system in commercial operations is experimented with in only a few selected units on a few streets in a city, it will not work.

In carrying out the reform to institute the contract responsibility system in commercial operations it is necessary, above all, to ensure state revenue. On condition that state revenue is ensured, whoever makes more profits will earn more income and whoever carries out the reform first will benefit from it first. The state will receive the greater portion of the benefit, the enterprise will receive a smaller portion and the individual will receive an even smaller portion. Whoever does more work will be paid more. Otherwise the reform will fail halfway.

The Ministry of Commerce should pay particular attention to carrying out reforms in 1983. Such reforms should be carried out unit by unit and area by area. General stores should institute the contract responsibility system this year. Whoever practices fraud in the name of reform causing losses to the state will be investigated for his liability.

Retail, Wholesale Reforms Seen

OW111353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA) -- All state retail shops, catering and service trades and rural supply and marketing cooperatives must carry out reforms this year, according to a decision of the Ministry of Commerce. The ministry urged all these enterprises to reform management systems and adopt the responsibility system which should be implemented through signing of contracts.

Rural supply and marketing cooperatives have by and large lost their independence in management over the years and become subsidiary to state commercial enterprises. Now it has been decided that the cooperatives must be run as collective enterprises with management being democratic, flexible and participated in by the masses. More sales channels should be opened up for agricultural and sideline produce to facilitate interflow of goods between town and countryside.

In instituting the responsibility system, the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" must be implemented. Rules and regulations must be straightened out.

The ministry said that reforms in the wholesale system will be carried out at selected points so as to pave the way for an overall readjustment. These will start with reducing intermediate links and practising the "open" wholesale system, i.e., allowing wholesale departments to supply goods to all retail shops instead of only to designated shops.

Industry Responsibility Viewed

HK101039 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "It Should Be Combined With Efforts To Strive for Technical Progress -- Third Discussion on Perfecting the Management Responsibility System in Industry"]

[Text] The institution of the responsibility system brings about greater contributions to the state and greater economic results to an enterprise. A very important prerequisite is to grasp technical innovation. So, perfecting the management responsibility system in industry should be closely combined with efforts to strive for technical progress.

For many years, many enterprises have overlooked the importance of technical progress. The causes have been many. In the past the state took care of income and expense, with "everybody eating from the same big pot." Whether it made profits or suffered losses, an enterprise did not bear economic responsibility for the state so "there was no outside pressure." The results of operating an enterprise and the results of work done by its staff and workers were not linked with its economic profits and good or poor results made no difference, so that "there was no internal motive power." The enterprise did not have reserve financial resources so that it "lacked the actual strength" to strive for technical progress. This situation began to change after the responsibility system was instituted. In order to ensure accomplishment of tasks specified in the state plan and to submit increasingly more profits to the state and retain increasingly more capital funds year after year, there is no way out if an enterprise does not grasp technical progress. Objectively, this means "pressure" on the enterprise. When tasks specified in the state plan have been accomplished with better results, an enterprise and its individual workers will earn greater income so that they will strive more enthusiastically for technical progress. This means internal "motive power." When an enterprise has considerable financial resources in reserve, there will be material conditions for carrying out technical innovation. This means an increase in "actual strength."

Some comrades regard institution of the management responsibility system in industry and efforts to strive for technical progress as the two wings of a bird. With these two wings it will be possible for the economy of an enterprise to take off. This is sensible. The purpose of instituting the management responsibility system in industry is to readjust the relations of production and liberate productive forces. The purpose of striving for technical progress is to develop productive forces directly. When realistically combined, the management responsibility system and efforts to strive for technical progress mean adding two wings to an enterprise. In this way it will be possible to run an enterprise well and there will be bright prospects for enlivening the economy during the 1980s.

To combine the management responsibility system in industry very well with technical progress, an enterprise should draw up an appropriate plan for technical progress in light of its actual situation. Its plan for technical progress should conform to the state's unified plan and the plan for the whole trade so as to avoid blindness in planning. As far as the majority of the enterprises are concerned, technical progress should focus on the improvement of product quality, economical use of energy, comprehensive utilization of resources and attainment of better economic results. Technical devices should be improved gradually in the light of the state's conditions. In no way should all enterprises be equipped with the latest technical devices, blindly pursue automation or import complete sets of equipment from foreign countries. They should strive to be technically advanced, economically reasonable and do more work at low costs.

An important task for an enterprise is to carry out technical innovation and strive for technical progress. It should be considered an important criterion for testing how an enterprise has been carrying out the management responsibility system.

While drawing up and carrying out a plan for technical innovation, the leading body of an enterprise should lead the masses well in carrying out technical innovation and making inventions and creations. This is an effective way for an enterprise to strive for technical progress. It should pay close attention to warmly supporting rationalization proposals, technical innovations, inventions and creations made by the masses. Technical progress often starts with minor technical innovations and covers a course leading from quantitative change to qualitative change. In no way should we think that "minor technical innovations cannot solve major problems" and be indifferent to and even pour cold water on the mass activities of making technical innovations and creations. On the contrary we should encourage any mass technical innovations which are fruitful. A portion of the reward funds should be used exclusively as encouragement to units and individuals that have contributed toward technical progress.

A problem which merits close attention in the course of carrying out technical innovation is how an enterprise should properly use the portion of funds retained for its free use. This portion of funds should be spent on equipment renewal, technical innovation and manufacturing of new products. At present some enterprises have overspent these funds on building workers' quarters, collective welfare or expansion of ordinary productive forces. This phenomenon must be eliminated as quickly as possible. The financial departments and banks should strengthen supervision over the use of funds by enterprises. Loans should be used with priority to carry out technical innovation and reform. Surplus funds of enterprises should be used appropriately to promote major technical innovations in the trade. In short, the financial departments and banks must fully display their role as supervisors and promoters in urging enterprises to make technical progress.

'MISEMPLOYMENT OF COLLEGE GRADUATES' CITED

HK110751 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by JINGJI RIBAO reporter Mao Tie [3029 6993]: "Speaking to Our Reporter, a Responsible Concerned Person of the Education Ministry Says the Key To Solving the Problem of Misemployment of College Graduates Lies in Reforming the Present Graduate Allocation Method"]

[Text] The reporter has interviewed the concerned department of the Ministry of Education on the problem of misemployment of some college graduates. A responsible person of the department concerned told the reporter: The key to solving the problem of misemployment of college graduates lies in reforming the present graduate allocation method.

The responsible person said: So far the state has not yet formulated the intermediate and long-term plans for training qualified personnel, and there is considerable blindness in it. Training is divorced from needs. In addition, readjustment is not carried out on time according to changes in the needs of society. In setting up departments, some colleges often base recruitment of students on their training capacity. Consequently, in assigning jobs to some of graduates from certain departments, the jobs are not suited to their special training. At present there are more than 1,000 departments. Of course, with the development of science and technology, it is necessary to set up some new departments. However, some departments are too elaborately divided. The graduates can only adapt to a narrower and narrower area. This affects allocation and employment.

He pointed out: There are many maladies in the present college graduate allocation method. There are too many links and the allocation channels are blocked.

Thirty-nine colleges are directly under the Ministry of Education, more than 200 under the central ministries and commissions and more than 500 under the provinces, cities and autonomous regions. Usually students of colleges under ministries or commissions are allocated jobs by those ministries or commissions, and those of colleges under provinces, cities and autonomous regions by the local authorities. Of these students, very few are retained and allocated by the state in a unified manner. In this case it is inevitable that graduates from certain departments are kept from being employed and are wasted while some departments cannot provide enough graduates. In addition there is hardly any contact between units which train qualified personnel and units which employ them. Graduates do not know exactly what their jobs are until they have reported to units employing them, and colleges do not know in what way these units plan to use people. In addition some of these units have little understanding of the departments and the direction of colleges' training. Thus their employment plans may not be accurate. All these can cause misemployment.

The responsible person stressed: The state badly needs a vast amount of qualified professional personnel in its construction. It is necessary to adopt feasible and practical measures to solve the problem of misemployment of college graduates. First, it is necessary to pay close attention to reforming the present graduate allocation method, reduce the number of intermediate links and let the "production units" meet the "marketing units." Let the training units and the units that employ people sign contracts so that students are recruited in a fixed direction, and gradually change the situation in which students are recruited and allocated in a unified manner and everything is rigidly controlled. Second, concerned departments of the Ministry of Education should prepare to investigate the employment situation of college graduates in recent years. On discovering misemployment concerned departments will be advised to carry out proper readjustments. In addition it is necessary to understand the need for qualified personnel in different areas, do a good job of predicting, and strengthen the plans for training talented people.

The Ministry of Education has decided to try out this year, for the first time, methods of formulating graduate allocation plans and of bringing colleges and units which employ graduates into direct contact at Qinghua University. Jiaotong University in Shanghai, Jiaotong University in Xian and Shandong Oceanology College under the guidance of the state's unified allocation plan.

'SELECTED POEMS OF YE JIANYING' TO BE PUBLISHED

OW161201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, "Selected Poems of Ye Jianying" will be published soon by the People's Literature Publishing House. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has written the title of the volume.

This volume of selected poems includes 120 poems written in the past 60 years or more since 1915. The selected poems reflect the militant features of various historic periods in our country, recording the struggles of our party, our army and the people of our country and portraying the writer's revolutionary life.

This volume has more in content than the "Yuanwang Ji" [6678 2698 7162] published by the People's Literature Publishing House in 1979 with many poems published for the first time. The writer has also made some wording changes in some of the published poems. This volume includes eight photos about the life of the writer, four reproductions of his handwriting and a "postscript."

SPORTS COMMISSION ON ATHLETES' SOCIALIST ETHICS

OW111400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA) -- Athletes will take an active part in China's socialist ethics month this coming March, according to the state Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

The commission issued a circular recently calling for a clear-out understanding of the meaning of competitiveness. Men and women taking part in sports should be careful of being overwhelmed by a mania for medals and cups and should clearly differentiate between bravery and aggressiveness.

Good sportsmanship will be commended, the circular said. Special awards will be set up for good sportsmanship in important competitions.

The commission says an overall check-up should be carried out on moral standards in sporting events over the past year. Practical and effective measures should be taken to avoid violating rules of acceptable behavior. Those persons whose behavior is not up to standard should be criticized or penalized.

The circular stressed that heads of teams and coaches must be responsible for discipline of team members. In cases of serious violations, leaders should also be penalized.

PLANNED EXPANDED USE OF SATELLITES REPORTED

Communications

OW152332 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] According to a RENMIN RIBAO report, the first issue of this year's HANGTIAN [SPACE] FLIGHT MAGAZINE reveals that China will launch its first synchronous [tong bu] communications satellite this year with the approval of the International Telecommunications Union. The satellite will be positioned above the equator at 70 degrees east longitude.

The main purposes of our country in launching this synchronous communications satellite are to gain experience and technical data in the launching and application of synchronous communications satellites and to conduct experiments in telephone, telegram, radiophoto, radio broadcast and television transmissions.

Remote Sensing

OW150153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0043 GMT 13 Feb 83

[By reporter Chi Maohua]

[Text] Taiyuan, 13 Feb (XINHUA) -- China has achieved success in applying the ground satellite remote sensing technique for agricultural natural resource surveys.

Using the remote sensing technique in surveying natural resources requires less investment and can produce quicker results. Since 1980, with the support of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the National Agricultural Zoning Committee has organized nearly 100 professional workers in surveying and mapping as well as in agricultural and forestry departments to give technical treatment to imported satellite pictures showing China's land conditions. Based on this they have worked out initial data in 10 major categories, including farmland, forest land, grassland, water-covered areas and land used for transportation facilities, for the whole country and for various provinces.

They have also made a satellite image (ying xiang 1758 0288) map on a scale of 1:2,000,000 showing the present situation of land utilization in our country. By giving technical treatment to ground satellite pictures, the agricultural zoning department of Shanxi Province has been able to explain a number of maps made on a scale of 1:250,000, which show the natural resources in the province for agricultural development covering 18 aspects such as agricultural geology, geomorphology, land structure, river system, forests, grassland, vegetation, agricultural weather types, soil, present situation of land utilization and comprehensive natural zoning. This has met the urgent needs of agricultural zoning work.

Practice has proved that remarkable economic benefits can be obtained by using satellite pictures in conducting natural resource surveys for agricultural purposes. In the past, using the conventional soil survey method, it took 50 people 7 years to complete the survey of approximately 40,000 square kilometers of soil in Shanxi. Now, with the satellite remote sensing technique, four people have been able to work out a soil-type map covering 156,000 square kilometers in the province in as short a period as a year or so.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT EQUIPMENT BEING AUGMENTED

OW160802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Shanghai, February 16 (XINHUA) -- China has invested 130 million yuan into technical transformation of Shanghai factories for production of equipment for the country's first nuclear power station, Shanghai authorities in charge of the research and manufacture said today.

Shanghai, China's leading industrial city, undertakes most of the research, testing, and material and equipment making for the 300,000-kilowatt station to be built in neighboring Zhejiang Province. Fourteen of the 15 pieces of the major equipment are being made in Shanghai.

According to the Shanghai authorities, engineering designs for most of the major equipment and necessary testing will be completed in 1983.

By the end of last year, the engineering designs have been finished for the reactor pressure shield, steam generator and the structural elements of the reactor. The driving mechanism for control rods and sample machine for fuel loading and unloading have been tested. The engineering designs for the steam turbine and the power generating machine will be completed by the end of the year.

Technological experiments, designing and manufacture of technological equipment will begin this year and a number of new materials will be produced. The pressure shield and other pieces of major equipment will be put into production in the fourth quarter of this year.

BRIEFS

PROTON LINEAR ACCELERATOR -- Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- A proton linear accelerator, the first of its kind built by China itself, was recently completed at the High Energy Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. On 17 December 1982, it produced the first proton beam of 10 million electron volts. The project to design and construct this accelerator was started in August 1978 by the High Energy Physics Institute in cooperation with the former first and fourth ministries of machine building, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, as well as pertinent factories and research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. There is a plan to further expand the project to bring the accelerator's capacity to 35 million electron volts. This equipment will be used for the production of short-lived isotopes for medical purposes and for research work in the field of nuclear physics and its application. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 22 Dec 82 OW]

TELEPHONE, LINE INSTALLATION -- Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- According to the national conference of directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional postal and telecommunications bureaus, during the 4 years from 1979 through 1982, 658,000 telephones were newly added to China's urban areas and some 6,900 new long-distance telephone lines were installed. During the preceding 30-year period, only 1.74 million telephones and some 18,000 long-distance telephone lines were installed in the country. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 14 Jan 83 OW]

SEISMOLOGICAL MONITORING SYSTEM -- Shanghai, 8 Jan (XINHUA) -- China in early 1981 developed a seismological monitoring system which consists of four parts -- namely, the pre-quake signal monitoring system, the earthquake monitoring system, the data transmission system and the computer data processing system. It has been installed and tested in Shanghai and proved as good as foreign products. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0033 GMT 8 Jan 83 OW]

NEW CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT -- Zhengzhou, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- New equipment which will raise the precision of chemical analysis has been developed in China. The equipment, called carbon spectrum nuclear magnetic resonance data library [tan pu he ci gong zhen shu ju ku 8955 6225 2702 4318 0364 2182 2422 2207 1655] was developed by scientists of Henan's Institute of Chemistry and Institute of Mathematics. This equipment helps chemical analysts obtain precise data of the various graphic spectrums [tu pu 0956 6225] of a given chemical compound under study. It will save a lot of manpower and raise efficiency in chemical analysis. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0057 GMT 10 Jan 83 OW]

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY -- Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- By 23 December, the nation's production plans for 10 major nonferrous metals, namely copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, nickel, tin, stibium, mercury, magnesium and titanium, have been overfulfilled and ahead of schedule. It is also learned that China's production plans for pig iron and steel have also been fulfilled a month ahead of schedule, and that of rolled steel 2 months ahead of schedule. During the first 11 months of this year, the nation produced 32.54 million dun of pig iron, 34.09 million dun of steel, and 26.75 million dun of rolled steel, topping those of the same period of 1981 by 3.8, 4.1 and 9.5 percent, respectively. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 24 Dec 82 OW]

MAJOR COAL MINES' OUTPUT -- Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- The average daily output of China's major coal mines last month was 1,009,600 tons, an all-time high, the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry said. The major coal mines cut a total of 31.29 million tons last month, the ministry said. The success was attributable to timely preparations by the mines after they completed 1982 production plans. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 2 Feb 83 OW]

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN LEADING CITIES -- Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities and Liaoning Province reported increases in January's industrial output value compared with December 1982, the State Statistical Bureau said. The municipalities and Liaoning Province account for more than 25 percent of China's total value of industrial output, the bureau said. Shanghai, the country's largest manufacturing center, recorded an industrial output value of 5.5 billion yuan in January, a 6.5 percent increase above December 1982; Liaoning Province, 3.8 billion yuan, up 2.6 percent; and Beijing and Tianjin registered slight increases.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 8 Feb 83 OW]

EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION -- Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese people of both urban and rural areas consume more edible oil today as a result of good oil-bearing crops in the last few years, according to state commercial departments. Most of the urban residents have two extra kilograms oil each for last year's national day, the new year and the coming Spring Festival, which are China's three national holidays. It is estimated that the extra oil supplied by the state for the holidays will reach 300,000 tons. Chinese urban residents get monthly rations of vegetable oil. They also eat lard, other animal fat, butter, margarine, tea oil, sesame oil and other cooking oils at a higher price. The 800 million rural population who ate little oil previously last year consumed as much as what was produced in 1977. Last year each person in the major oil-bearing crop growing areas had about five kilograms of oil, double the figure before 1979. Peasants in other rural areas also eat more. China's edible oil output surpassed four million tons in 1982, a twofold increase in four years. The state purchase last year was 2.45 million tons, three times as many as in 1978. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 6 Feb 83 OW]

NEW HYBRID COTTON VARIETIES -- Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA) -- Several new varieties of hybrid cotton have been adopted in production on 12,000 hectares of land in different parts of the country, yielding 20 to 30 percent more than conventional varieties in 1982. The cotton plants, grown with first-generation seeds obtained from hybridization, showed the characteristics of being resistant to adverse natural conditions, early growth of seedlings, early ripening and bearing large cotton bolls. The seeds have been used in Sichuan, Shandong, Hubei, Henan and other provinces. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 83 OW]

TAX REVENUES -- Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- According to statistics released by the Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, by 20 December the nation had levied 58.4 billion yuan of business taxes. This was 10.6 percent higher than the same period of 1981. By 20 December, 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the nation had overfulfilled their annual taxation plans. Eleven provinces -- namely Shandong, Sichuan, Hebei, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan and Yunnan -- had overfulfilled their taxation plans by more than 100 million yuan each. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 24 Dec 82 OW]

TOURISM BOOK -- Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- According to incomplete statistics, the Chinese International Travel Service received nearly 320,000 tourists from foreign countries in 1982. This figure represents a 10 percent increase over 1981. The number of overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots and Chinese of foreign nationalities handled by the China Travel Service in 1982 totaled over 300,000, or an increase of 8.9 percent over 1981. It is reported that foreign exchange earnings from tourism exceeded \$800 million. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 11 Jan 83 OW]

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VISITS VETERAN LEADERS

OW120118 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 9 February, leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee visited Yang Shangkui, Liu Junxiu and Fang Zhichun, three veterans of the revolution, and wished them good health and long life.

When Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Xin Junjie, Zhao Zhijian and (Qian Jiaming), Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial CPC Committee arrived at the home of Comrade Yang Shangku, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, at 0900, our revered Comrade Yang, whose face glowed with health, walked with vigorous strides to greet the guests at the door.

In his conversation with the guests, Comrade Yang Shangkui, recalling his life of decades of devotion to the revolution and his 30 years of working experience in Jiangxi, warmly praised the middle-aged and young cadres for joining the leading groups and said it was a major event of epoch-making significance. He said that the stepping down of veteran cadres to less important posts was necessitated by the revolution, and that the young comrades who have currently joined the leading groups are better educated, more vigorous and have considerable experience by virtue of the relative importance of their former positions prior to joining the leading groups. Now that the central organs' major policies and principles have been set, he hoped that the new comrades will work boldly, promote unity between new and veteran comrades, learn from each other and cooperate with each other in handling Jiangxi's affairs well.

Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Shufeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; (Ni Xiance) and (Pei Dean) Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned under the provincial CPC Committee walked to the home of Liu Junxiu, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, to visit the 78-year old revered Comrade Liu.

Since liberation, Comrade Liu Junxiu has made tremendous contributions to Jiangxi's construction, particularly in developing Jiangxi's agriculture, and has won the great respect of cadres and the masses of the whole province. Although he has become old, he still has high aspirations and is still concerned about Jiangxi's bright future.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee repeatedly praised our revered Comrade Liu for his lofty spirit and pledged to learn from the veterans of the revolution and carry forward their fine ideology, work styles and experiences.

When (Zhao Songyi), Wang Zhaorong, (Bai Yongchun) and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee arrived at the home of Fang Zhichun, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, our 78-year old revered Comrade Fang, walking in steady strides and with a beaming face, greeted the guests at the door.

Comrade Fang said that although the veteran comrades have stepped down to less important posts, they have not stepped down in ideology and will still work for the revolutionary cause during their remaining years.

The warm conversation and fervent hopes expressed by these veteran revolutionaries fully conveyed the old generation's sincere wishes for building a new Jiangxi and their trust in the leading group of the provincial CPC Committee.

CPC MILITARY COMMISSION AWARDS SHIP IN SHANDONG

SK100356 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A ceremony to mark the award by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee to Vessel 105 of the North China Sea Fleet of a first class collective commendation was held at Qingdao City's People's Hall on the morning of 8 February. Deng Zhaoxiang, deputy commander of the PLA Navy, read the order of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee on awarding Vessel 105 a first class collective commendation and presented a certificate of merit and awards.

The order of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee states: Vessel 105 has the mission of testing equipment for new types of warships. The cadres and soldiers on board, in close cooperation with scientific research and production departments, have overcome numerous difficulties to safely sail more than 50,000 nautical miles and successfully accomplished over 800 trial missions. It has made valuable contributions toward building a modern navy at an early date.

Yang Li, commander of the North China Sea Fleet, read a decision of the fleet's party committee on learning from Vessel 105. (Ding Bingsan), captain of Vessel 105, spoke on behalf of the commanders and fighters on board. He expressed determination to live up to the expectations of the party and the people, display the spirit of scaling heights and contribute to accelerating the modernization of national defense.

CHEN PIXIAN, CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI TEA PARTY

OW101231 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A Spring Festival tea party for Shanghai's veteran cadres was held in the banquet room of the Shanghai Exhibition Hall on the afternoon of 9 February. Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Chen Guodong, first secretary; Hu Lijiao, second secretary; Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi and Xia Zhengnong, secretaries; and Chen Yi and Yang Shifa, deputy secretaries, of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee happily joined more than 300 veteran cadres who have moved to the second and third lines and had a cordial conversation with them in celebration of the Spring Festival.

When Comrade Chen Pixian arrived at the tea party, the veteran comrades gave him a sentimental welcome, happy to see their familiar old boss. Comrade Chen Pixian happily addressed each veteran cadre by name and extended warm greetings to them all. Chen Guodong and the other leading comrades of the municipal party committee also shook hands with and greeted the veteran comrades one by one. Amid enthusiastic clapping, Comrade Chen Guodong extended Spring Festival greetings to the veteran comrades on behalf of the municipal party committee, wishing them a happy Spring Festival, good health and a long life.

Comrade Chen Guodong said: Veteran comrades should foster a good practice for the party and state by taking the lead in opening up a broad road for the normal succession of the new to the old among the cadre ranks in order to abolish the actually existing lifelong tenure for leading cadres.

He said: Our veteran revolutionary comrades are the forerunners in the new revolutionary stage. They should provide the young and middle-aged cadres with experience in all fields. They should do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and guidance to young and middle-aged cadres.

Comrade Chen Guodong expressed the hope that the veteran comrades would be glad to be "Bo Luo" and feel happy for the growth of the young and middle-aged cadres and for the fact that there is no lack of successors to the party's cause.

The veteran comrades attending the tea party were all retired cadres and advisers who had participated in work during the periods of the first and second revolutionary civil wars, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. At the tea party, the veteran comrades were in high spirits and talked freely. They expressed their determination to make demands on themselves in the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's reply to Comrade (Yang Shaozeng), carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition and work with all their hearts and energies for the achievement of the great goals set by the 12th party congress.

Toward the end of the tea party, Comrade Chen Pixian stood up and said with feeling: I have not been together with you veteran comrades for at least 17 years. I have thousands and thousands of words to say.

He said: I hope that Shanghai will take a broad stride forward and achieve even greater successes this year in the course of effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation of the state, in standards of social conduct and in party style.

He urged veteran cadres still on the job to actively support the promotion to leading posts of young and middle-aged cadres who meet the criteria of being more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. He hoped that the veteran comrades who have left the first line will continue to uphold their communist ideology for as long as they live. Their leading posts are not lifelong jobs, but it is a Communist Party member's lifelong duty to fight for communism.

The tea party was jointly sponsored by the Organization Department and General Office of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal veteran cadre affairs bureau. Yang Xinpei, Standing Committee member and director of the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the tea party.

Further Remarks

OW101239 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Administrative reform of the municipal, district and county departments, committees and offices, reorganization of the leading groups and the succession of the new to the old cadres should be completed by next September. This was stated by Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, in a speech he made at a tea party for the veteran cadres to greet the Spring Festival.

He said: While the veteran cadres must carry the revolution through to the end, they do not necessarily have to be on the first line until they die.

Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out: To promote the succession of the new to the old cadres is a new task for our veteran comrades in their lifelong struggle for the communist cause. As the forerunners in the new revolutionary stage, our veteran comrades must resolutely prevent the five types of people from joining the leading groups. We should impart our experiences in all fields to the middle-aged and young cadres, help them and set an example for them.

We must emulate the noble characters and integrity of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and make new contributions to achieving a lasting order and prosperity for our party and state by voluntarily and enthusiastically supporting the younger cadres, who may not be as experienced as we are today, to shoulder the heavy burden.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING AT ARMY-GOVERNMENT MEETING

OW101011 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government sponsored a meeting on 26 February for leading comrades of the military and civil authorities to exchange opinions about their situation and renew their friendship.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, including Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fan, Shang Jingcai, Chen Anyu and Wu Zhichuan, and leading members of the naval, ground and air force units stationed in Zhejiang and the armed police force.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Tie Ying highly praised the commanders and fighters of the PLA units in Zhejiang for their support to the province's endeavor to build the two civilizations in 1982. He hoped that, during the new year, army-government and army-people unity will be further strengthened, greater success will be achieved by government and military departments in supporting each other, and all fighting tasks put forward by the 12th party congress will be accomplished.

Tie Ying also earnestly urged the leading members of the PLA units stationed in Zhejiang to present their valuable opinions about the work done by the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government and various other provincial departments.

Also speaking at the meeting were Comrades Song Xianzhang of the East Sea Fleet, Yue Dewang of a certain PLA unit stationed in Zhejiang, He Hongxi of a certain East Sea outpost, Xu Qian of a certain naval unit stationed in Zhejiang, Su Peirong of a certain naval flight unit, Kang Mingcai and Luo Qingtao of the provincial military district, Li Weifang of a certain air force unit stationed in Zhejiang, and Li Caiyang of the armed police force. They thanked all local party and government organizations for their concern and support for the armed forces. They also put forward some positive proposals for settling certain urgent but unresolved problems that can affect army-government and army-people unity.

Also present at the meeting were leading members of various provincial departments concerned.

ZHONG SHITONG'S INVITATION TO TAIWAN ATHLETES

OW160848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA) -- Zhong Shitong, president of Chinese Olympic Committee, extended a warm invitation to Taiwan athletes and coaches to join in the training with athletes on the mainland in preparing for China's participation in the 23rd Olympics Games in Los Angeles.

Zhong Shitong, who is also president of the All-China Sports Federation, in his letter of Spring Festival greetings also said he expected Taiwan athletes to participate in the fifth national games to be held in Shanghai.

He urged Taiwan's outstanding sportsmen and sportswomen to join forces with athletes on the mainland for the full blossoming of Chinese sports at a time when it shows such great promise of revitalization.

ZHENG TUOBIN ON FOREIGN TRADE, TAIWAN TIES

OW151223 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Station reporter's interview with Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] How are you, Vice Minister Zheng?

[Zheng] I am fine, and you?

[Reporter] I am a reporter from the Central People's Broadcasting Station. I have come here today to ask you to talk to Taiwan compatriots regarding the development of the motherland's trade with foreign countries in the past year.

[Zheng] Yes, I would like to. I am very happy to say a few words to the Taiwan compatriots on the occasion of the 1983 Spring Festival. The world's economy experienced a continuing recession in 1982 during which international trade declined due to weak world market demands. It was rather difficult to develop foreign trade or increase exports in this international economic situation. However, new developments were still made in our foreign trade in 1982 during which we exported \$21.6 billion worth of products, an increase of 3.5 percent over 1981. As far as the export volume is concerned, the growth rate was 8.6 percent. Our import volume in 1982 remained at the 1981 level.

[Reporter] In your opinion, what were the characteristics of our foreign trade in the past year?

[Zheng] In the past year, the motherland's foreign trade had the following main characteristics:

1. Due to the sustained increase in exports, the favorable balance of foreign trade reached \$4.6 billion in 1982. This has further improved the motherland's foreign exchange earnings. Thus, our foreign exchange reserve has further increased.
2. We fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plan for energy development, industrial construction and the import of important commodities such as chemical fertilizer, grain, lumber, steel products, nonferrous metals and sugar -- for which the domestic market had a great demand.
3. There was also a change in our trading partners. It should be particularly pointed out that our trade with Third World countries noticeably increased. Compared with 1981, the volume of our trade with those countries increased 21 percent in 1982.

[Reporter] Vice Minister Zheng, although the world economy was in a recession in 1982, the motherland's export trade still developed. In your opinion, what are the reasons for this?

[Zheng] Of course, there are a number of reasons for this. Our country has pursued the policy of opening to the outside world, and our industrial and agricultural production has developed considerably as a result of the further readjustment of the national economy. In 1982, the total industrial output value of the mainland increased 7.4 percent compared with 1981, and an all-round good harvest was reaped. This provided the necessary, solid material foundation for the development of our export trade. As a result of the increased variety in industrial and agricultural products and the improvement in their quality, there were more marketable exports.

[Reporter] The government of the motherland has consistently advocated postal, transportation and trade relations with Taiwan. Vice Minister Zheng, what are your views and hopes in this regard?

[Zheng] Establishing postal, transportation and trade relations between the mainland and Taiwan accords with the common interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits as well as the aspirations of industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan. The slogan of establishing postal, transportation and trade relations between the two sides has won support among the people. Taiwan's economy has been considerably affected by the international economic crisis. In foreign trade, Taiwan has experienced quite a difficult situation in recent years. The people of the motherland are very concerned and sympathetic with the plight of industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan. On the occasion of the Spring Festival, I would like to extend my greetings to the Taiwan compatriots. On 6 October 1981, I, in my former capacity as minister of foreign trade, issued a statement to XINHUA reporters in which I made a four-point suggestion on promoting the further development of trade between the mainland and Taiwan. The attitude toward Taiwan of the government of the motherland remains as before -- the government of the motherland hopes that new progress will be made in trade between the mainland and Taiwan in the new year. Finally, I wish the Taiwan compatriots a happy Spring Festival.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Zheng] Good-bye.

[Reporter] Good-bye.

TA KUNG PAO ON CHINA'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR HONG KONG

12 Feb Editorial

HK120800 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Arrangements for Hong Kong Are Under Chinese Sovereignty"]

[Text] The Chinese international law expert, Professor Chen Tiqiang, published an article in ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO yesterday probing the question of China's establishment of special administrative regions. XINHUA and ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE introduced the contents of this article, and also transmitted the full text. It evidently merits attention.

Based on Article 31 of the new Constitution which came into force on New Year's Day and the speeches and reports of state leaders concerning special administrative regions, the article discusses Taiwan's future and also talks about Hong Kong's future.

This is the second article discussing the Hong Kong issue to appear this year in an important Chinese professional journal. The previous article was "The Process of British Seizure of the Hong Kong Region" printed in the January issue of JINDAI SHI YANJIU, written by Ding Mingnan, a researcher at the Chinese Modern History Research Center.

It is evident from this that the people of the whole country have paid more and more attention and concern to the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong since the Chinese and British Governments started talks on the Hong Kong issue last year.

Due to the fact that discussions on the draft of the revised Constitution started several years ago, articles probing special administrative regions have appeared before, but they dealt with the return of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. Chen Tiqiang's is the first article to explore together the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues.

Article 31 of the Constitution stipulates that "the state will when necessary set up special administrative regions...." In Chinese there is sometimes no distinction between singular and plural. In the English translation of the Constitution, the Chinese term is translated in the plural form, "special administrative regions" [these three words published in English]. This can prove all the more that right from the start the meaning of establishing special administrative regions was not just limited to Taiwan. Hence the special arrangements to be made for Taiwan and Hong Kong have a solid legal basis following the promulgation and institution of the new Constitution.

Although in his three views Chen Tiqiang bases himself on the Taiwan issue, he eventually comes to the Hong Kong question. He has thus given a forceful reply to the current weird theories of certain people on the relationship between sovereignty and ruling power.

The article first explores the sovereignty question, and then points out that, having established the premise that a piece of territory is a part of the territory of a country, the arrangements the country makes for that territory, including geographical boundaries, subordination relations, and internal legal, political, economic and social systems and policies, are purely internal matters that should be handled in the way deemed most appropriate by the country. This is the expression of a country's sovereignty. After citing international examples, the article explicitly points out: "Taiwan is Chinese territory, and the arrangements for Taiwan can only be made by China, and foreign countries have no right to interfere." It is clear from this that as not even interference is allowed, nothing need be said about wishful thinking or nostalgia for the past.

Beijing long ago pointed out that most of the nine-point principle on Taiwan policy stated by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying is also applicable to Hong Kong. In this article, Professor Chen Tiqiang points out four similarities between Taiwan and Hong Kong. Hence, when analyzing the Chinese authorities' handling of the Hong Kong issue, there is no harm quoting a passage in the article dealing with Taiwan, and changing the word "Taiwan" to "Hong Kong." This passage is:

China will uphold the principle of preserving its national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and at the same time will be very flexible and will take full account of the practical situation in Hong Kong and the desires of the residents of Hong Kong and of figures in all sectors. Hong Kong is Chinese territory, and arrangement for Hong Kong can of course only be decided by China; foreign countries have no right to interfere.

Chen Tiqiang Article

HK120540 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Chen Tiqiang [7115 7555 1730], Institute of Foreign Affairs: "A Probe of the Special Administrative Region Issue"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA) -- Preserve State Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

Chen Tiqiang, a well-known expert on international law and professor of the Institute of Foreign Affairs, publishes an article in today's ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO entitled "A Probe of the Special Administrative Region Issue." The following is the text of the article:

Article 31 of the "Constitution of the PRC" stipulates: "The state will establish special administrative regions when necessary. The system to be practiced in the special administrative regions will be decided by law by the NPC in accordance with the specific conditions." The Preamble to the Constitution points out: "Taiwan is a part of the sacred territory of the PRC. Fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of the people of the whole country, including the compatriots of Taiwan." In his talk published on the eve of National Day 1981, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying said: After achieving peaceful reunification, Taiwan can be a special administrative region enjoying a high degree of autonomy. This autonomy includes keeping unchanged Taiwan's existing social and economic systems. There will be no change in its way of life, nor in its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, and so on. At the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 26 November 1982, Peng Zhen said in his report on the draft of the revised Constitution of the PRC: We will certainly not be ambiguous over the principle of preserving national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. At the same time we are very flexible regarding specific policies and measures and will take full account of the practical situation in Taiwan and the desires of the people of Taiwan and of figures in all sectors. This is our basic stand in handling issues of this type.

These words of Ye Jianying and Peng Zhen embody the Marxist dialectical materialism of integrating sense of principle with flexibility, solving specific problems in specific ways, and seeking truth from facts.

The Taiwan Issue Can Only Be Decided by China

I have a few things to say about these stipulations and speeches:

1. Taiwan is a part of the sacred territory of the PRC. This is something that brooks no argument; it represents the unshakable will of the people of the whole country, including the people of Taiwan. The U.S. Government used all kinds of means in an attempt to make Taiwan break away from China but they did not succeed.

They were forced to recognize in the February 1972 Shanghai Communique: "All Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait hold that there is only one China, and that Taiwan is a part of China. The U.S. Government does not challenge this stand." Not challenging means agreeing. Since Taiwan is China's territory, the question of the relationship between this part and the other parts of China's territory is naturally an internal Chinese matter. Since it is an internal Chinese matter, and comes within the scope of Chinese sovereignty, it naturally brooks no foreign interference. Hawaii was originally an American "place," and in recent years was changed into a state. Hawaii is American territory, and the changes in its domestic status are an internal American matter that can only be arranged by America. In the same way, as Taiwan is Chinese territory, the arrangements for it can only be made by China, and foreign countries have no right to interfere.

2. The arrangements a country makes for its territory, including geographical boundaries, subordination relations, internal legal, political, economic and social systems and policies, should be handled in the way deemed most appropriate by that country. This is the expression of a country's sovereignty. The American states formed a union, the Soviet Union made several changes from the united empire under the czars to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in 1946 the Soviet Constitution conferred diplomatic rights on its republics. All these were internal American and Soviet affairs and no business of foreign countries. China recovered Taiwan on 25 October 1945, and the next day announced that Taiwan was a province of China. No foreign country challenged this at that time. U.S. Secretary of State Acheson said on 5 January 1950: "Nobody put forward any legal doubts when Taiwan was proclaimed a province of China."

The Hong Kong Issue Is Partly Similar to Taiwan

It is evident that having established the premise that a piece of territory is a part of the territory of a country, in accordance with the principle of sovereignty, that country can make any arrangements it chooses for that territory. Can different regions of one country adopt different methods regarding certain issues? Of course they can. There are many examples of this in the world. For example, English common law is practiced in most parts of Canada, but Quebec Province practices continental law. The majority of countries allow people living in areas next to their borders to come across the border to farm and trade, and their immigration procedures differ from those practiced for people from other regions. Some countries have set up duty-free zones, where the customs and taxes are different from those practiced elsewhere. In all countries with nationality autonomous regions, many systems practiced in such regions differ from those elsewhere. The land reform in China's Xizang Autonomous Region was different from that in other regions. In recent years China has set up special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian. Many economic systems there differ from those elsewhere in the country. Practice has proved that such a move is beneficial for the whole country. Not just China but many other countries have adopted such methods.

Hence, in Taiwan and other regions, if necessary, China can decide to adopt special policies on certain issues. To keep Taiwan's original economic and social systems and way of life unchanged is a specific policy adopted in light of specific conditions; it is a specific arrangement based on the interests of the people of the whole country and the people of Taiwan.

3. Can the methods mentioned by Peng Zhen in his report be applied to Hong Kong? I feel that the Hong Kong issue is similar to the Taiwan issue in some ways. Maybe Hong Kong could be included in "issues of this type." Where are the "similarities?"

First, Taiwan and Hong Kong are both Chinese territory, but they have not yet returned to or been reunified with the motherland, for their own historical reasons. The two regions are both practicing political, economic and social systems different from those of most parts of the motherland. Both these regions must return to and be re-unified with the motherland.

The Central Authorities Will Take Into Account the Special Conditions

Second, since both Taiwan and Hong Kong are Chinese territory, their reunification with the motherland is Chinese sovereignty and is determined by the Chinese people and brooks no foreign interference. This point, too, they have in common.

Third, in policy, the Chinese Government will certainly take into account historical and practical conditions and handle the issues properly in accordance with the views of the people of the whole country and the people of Taiwan, such as leaving unchanged the social and economic systems and way of life. This should also be the case in dealing with Hong Kong.

Fourth, Article 31 of the Constitution clearly stipulates the administrative region system. This provides a solid legal basis for the special arrangements regarding Taiwan and Hong Kong.

In short, although the Constitution does not directly mention Hong Kong, since there are similarities between Hong Kong and Taiwan, at least the spirit of certain stipulations regarding Taiwan is of reference value in handling the Hong Kong issue. The stipulation of the Constitution is beneficial for eliminating the apprehensions of certain Taiwan and Hong Kong residents, with the result that they will work more positively to contribute to the reunification of the motherland.

HONG KONG'S YOODE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRC

HK140122 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1240 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde's Lunar New Year message to the people of Hong Kong -- recorded]

[Excerpts] As we look ahead this new year, it is natural that our thoughts should turn to the more distant future, to the question of what will happen in Hong Kong after 1997. This is uppermost in all our minds, and there is a very natural wish to be reassured on an issue so fundamental to our way of life. Those of us who are involved in the negotiations on the future of Hong Kong know full well what is in your hearts and mine. We understand that it is not easy to be patient while the talks are taking place. Although we cannot say very much about these discussions in public, I can assure you that the voice of Hong Kong has been and will continue to be heard in the negotiating chamber. As I have said before, there are complex issues to be discussed and differences to be reconciled. I remain convinced that an agreement can be reached which will reconcile those differences and which will be acceptable to the great nations of China and Britain and welcomed here.

HSIN WAN PAO ON IZVESTIYA COMMENTATOR IN BEIJING

HK110935 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 p 4

[HSIN WAN PAO correspondent in Beijing: "IZVESTIYA Commentator Bovin Arrives in Beijing 10 February"]

[Text] TASS reporters in Beijing reveal that Bovin, commentator of IZVESTIYA of the Soviet Union, arrived in Beijing yesterday. This is the first time since the 1960's that a representative figure of Soviet news circles has come to China.

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Bovin is an authoritative Soviet commentator who is close to the Soviet upper circles. What he says and writes very often represents official Soviet policies. He always expresses his views on international issues in IZVESTIYA and the central television studio. Of the commentaries which he has recently made, the one which aroused people's attention was the one made on 6 February in the weekly program "International Panorama" in which he commented on Shultz' visit to China.

It is reported that Bovin came to China as a guest of the Soviet ambassador to China. His activities will probably be arranged by China's association of news workers.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS HU YAOBANG IN SHENZHEN 7 FEB

HK100132 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Kuang Yu [1684 1342]: "Hu Yaobang Inspects Shenzhen Special Zone, Urges Creating Still Better Investment Environment"]

[Text] When inspecting the Shenzhen Special Zone, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of CPC Central Committee, pointed out that the economic zone had already created a new situation and this was very good. He expressed the hope that the economic zone would continue to be run satisfactorily and a still better investment environment would be created.

Hu Yaobang arrived in Shenzhen to conduct an inspection on the morning of 7 February and left the special zone yesterday.

During his visit to Shenzhen he heard the report on the work by relevant responsible persons of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee Standing Committee and paid inspection visits to Luohu brigade, Shenkou industrial zone, the large and small Meishas, Jiale furniture factory, Jianian printing house and a few guest houses.

He inquired into the income of the residents in the "fishermen housing estate" and listened to the opinions of the residents there on the question of whether what had happened since the "3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee" had made the people rich or poor. He jokingly said that young people had to dress better.

During his visit to Shenzhen, he fully confirmed the achievements scored by the special zone, encouraged the relevant responsible persons and told them to continue satisfactorily run the special zone and create an even newer situation.

The inspection visit by Hu Yaobang to Shenzhen was the continuance of his series of investigation visits to cities in southern China. At the end of last year, he paid an inspection visit to Xiamen. At Xiamen, he pointed out that the Central Committee's policy concerning the adoption of special politices and flexible measures and the establishment of four special zones in Guangdong and Fujian will not change.

HSIN WAN PAO ON LATEST U.S. ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN

HK100736 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 1

[("New Talk" column: "U.S. Arms Sold to Taiwan Must Be Inspected")]

[Text] The United States announced yesterday it was selling another batch of fighters to Taiwan, claiming that this conforms to the joint communique agreed with China.

Since the Sino-U.S. joint communique was issued on 17 August last year, the United States has made three large arms deals with Taiwan. On the 3d day after the communique was issued, the U.S. Government, too impatient to wait, proposed to Congress the sale of equipment needed for producing 60 aircraft.

Beijing immediately declared it found this hard to understand and was closely following developments. In December, the U.S. Defense Department informed Congress that it was planning to sell over 200 military vehicles to Taiwan. Beijing did not express its attitude on that occasion. Regarding the current sale of fighters, the United States claims that Secretary of State Shultz told China about it during his visit there; however, Beijing has commented that the United States has not strictly abided by the 17 August communique.

The Sino-U.S. joint communique stipulated that arms sold by the United States to Taiwan must not exceed in quantity and quality the level of the first few years after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic ties, and should, moreover, be gradually reduced and finally terminated. U.S. officials have given a distorted misinterpretation of the communique and gone on selling arms to Taiwan; this has constituted the chief obstacle in Sino-U.S. relations.

Now, every time the United States does an arms deal with Taiwan, it acts like a pawn-shop dealer stressing that everything involved is old junk. It describes as obsolete the military vehicles sold to Taiwan at the end of last year; and as for the fighters being sold in the current deal, it describes them as 1950's types which have undergone many vicissitudes in many years of service in West Germany.

Whether all these really are obsolete types or whether they have been mixed or modified and had new equipment added are things that need to be known under the terms of the joint communique. Certain moves of the U.S. Government do not give people cause to trust it. It appears that Chinese personnel should be allowed to make an on-the-spot inspection of the weapons sold by the United States to Taiwan before they are paid for and shipped.

The question of inspection is an important issue at the U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons talks. The United States has always maintained that it cannot trust Soviet promises to limit nuclear weapons and has proposed that on-the-spot inspections should be arranged as an effective way of ensuring that the agreement is carried out. Similarly, if the United States wants to establish mutual trust with China, one method it can adopt is to allow an inspection of the weapons it provides to Taiwan.

Taiwan Province is Chinese territory, and inspection of weapons comes within the scope of Chinese sovereignty; this is different from the U.S. absurdity in bringing a lawsuit over old bonds of the Qing government, with a local court treating China, a sovereign country, as the accused and without it even attending the hearing. The United States should immediately put a stop to the mischief in its China policy.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS SHULTZ' VISIT TO BEIJING

HK100330 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English No 865, 10-23 Feb 83 p 2

["The Past Week" column: "Evaluating Shultz's Visit"]

[Text] During and after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's Beijing visit, both the Chinese and American sides have had something positive to say about their talks, but, at least on the Chinese side, no attempt was made to conceal the differences which had arisen in the evaluation of the talks.

At the dinner given in honour of the visitors, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian referred to the dark clouds which hung over the bilateral relations between the two countries, the darkest of all being the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Nowhere have there been any indications that such clouds had been dispelled.

Referring to the same question, Shultz stressed the United States' determination to adhere to the commitments made in the Shanghai Communique, the communique on the normalization of U.S.-China relations and the communique of August last year (concerning U.S. arms sales to Taiwan).

This can in no way dispel the dark clouds. China has stressed again and again the importance of deeds over words. A XINHUA analysis actually pinpointed some of the dark clouds -- U.S. continued support of Taiwan.

Neither doubts the good faith expressed by each other in the further development of bilateral relations which are not only in the interest of either side, but also in the interest of other countries and world peace. But the Chinese have found that a great deal still depends on whether the dark clouds will be removed in time.

The Americans have made a great deal of the proposed exchange of visits by Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Ronald Reagan. But the acceptance of the latter's invitation was not without a hitch. In his interview with U.S. correspondents in China, Zhao stressed: "I would not like to see my visit to the United States and President Reagan's visit to China made impossible by the failure to remove the obstacles to the further growth of bilateral relations." That is why the date has yet to be set.

Another positive feature which has come out of the talks is that the two sides had found a great deal in common on various international issues, including such important questions as that of war and peace. But there were also questions, not altogether unimportant, on which they had failed to see eye to eye. A XINHUA analysis mentioned a few of such differences. They are the U.S. support for Israel against the PLO and other Arab countries, and the U.S. support for South Africa racists against the black countries in general and Namibia in particular.

A great deal has yet to be done before the relations between China and the United States can continue to improve and strengthen, before the goodwill expressed in Beijing can become reality.

HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO ON SHULTZ' PRC TRIP

HK090959 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 9 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A Look at Secretary of State Shultz' Mainland Trip"]

[Text] During his Far East trip, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz paid a 4-day visit to the mainland. This is Shultz' first trip to the Far East and the mainland since he took the office of secretary of state of the United States. During his 4-day visit to the mainland, Shultz met respectively with Chinese leaders Wu Xueqian, Wang Bingqian, Zhang Aiping, Zhao Zhiyang and Deng Xiaoping, and held talks on many respects concerning both sides.

In fact, China placed great hopes on Shultz' East Asian trip. Now it seems that they failed to attain their hopes and obviously did not benefit.

In the past 2 years since Reagan came to power, the basic trend of Sino-U.S. relations was cooling down. The Reagan administration is one that firmly opposes communism, defends democratic freedom and has a moral cause and its own criteria for right or wrong, good or evil. That is why in the past 2 years the Reagan administration has done relatively many things good for democratic freedom and unfavorable to communist totalitarian rule. There were no indications of any marked progress in its relations with China, but on the contrary, there were signs of retrogression.

Politically, economically and strategically, China needs more from the United States whereas the United States needs less from China. That is why although the Reagan administration adopted an anticomunist policy, China spared no efforts to curry favor with the United States. China attempts to make use of the power of the United States to draw benefits for themselves, particularly in the military, scientific and technological fields. China is lagging far behind in these fields and Deng Xiaoping is trying his utmost to take the old road of Stalin by utilizing the resources, science and technology of the West to arm themselves and in turn devour the Western Free World. Just as Khrushchev put it: "Bury capitalism."

This is the reason why China attached great importance to Shultz' visit. Precisely because they used the psychology of "half-refusing and half-accommodating" and "appear unwilling but actually willing," they pretended not to pay much attention to the matter. It is very appropriate to describe the stand of the Deng Xiaoping-Hu Yaobang faction toward the Reagan administration as "outwardly disagreeing but inwardly agreeing."

Precisely because of this, during Shultz' short 4-day visit to the mainland, China unexpectedly arranged their "minister of foreign affairs," "minister of finance," "minister of national defense," "premier of the State Council" up to the so-called "strong man" to meet and hold talks with the secretary of state. We can also see how active the Deng-Hu clique was in sparing no pains to draw the United States over to their side.

In spite of all this, China could not draw any "benefit" from Shultz' 4-day mainland trip. The United States also refused to make any substantive concessions or compromise toward China on a series of important problems.

According to the opinion of most of the observers, China holds that there are two main obstacles that hinder Sino-U.S. relations.

One is the substantial relations between the United States and the Republic of China, particularly the issue of U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China.

The other is the stand of protectionism adopted by the U.S. Government to limit the import of mainland goods, particularly textile products to the United States.

In the talks held between Shultz and the leaders of China, neither of the problems could be solved.

Just because the important problems were not solved, after Shultz left the mainland, China immediately expressed dissatisfaction.

Originally China expected that Shultz' Far East trip would promote Sino-U.S. relations and they particularly wished that they could make a "breakthrough," so as to attain their strategic and political purposes.

However, the results were contrary to the wishful thinking of China. In the series of important problems, such as the U.S. strategic deployment in Asia and its relations with the Republic of China, Secretary of State George Shultz, as a representative of the Reagan administration, did not make any substantive concessions toward China's blackmail.

China issued an article on 6 February under the name of "XINHUA SHE Reporter," which is tantamount to a unilateral communique issued by China on Shultz' visit to the mainland.

The article was full of disappointment and dissatisfaction towards the United States and Shultz. China's greatest aim at the present stage was to disintegrate and sow discord in the relations between the United States and the Republic of China. It is quite obvious that they failed to attain this purpose. So the "XINHUA SHE" article pointed out in a towering rage: "Unless this problem is resolved, mutual trust between China and the United States is out of the question and bilateral relations cannot possibly develop on a sound basis."

China not only attacked the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" by claiming that it "should be annulled," but also condemned that "the United States has not strictly observed the provisions of the (1982) communique. The U.S. officials made distortions in interpreting the communique." China even interferred in the internal affairs of the United States and rebuked senior U.S. officials for attending the National Day reception given by a Taiwan organization and the U.S. Government for allowing Taiwan's new offices in the United States to open.

In this disguised "communique," China says: "An overriding issue now is the establishment of mutual trust, and actual deeds rather than empty words and promises are essential if relations are to be developed and mutual trust and confidence established."

This fully shows how eager the Deng-Hu faction is to draw the United States over to their side.

China requested both parties to "mutually trust" each other, but in fact, their relations are "mutually untrustworthy." This was the fact in the past; so is it at the present. It is impossible for a free country that opposes communism to have "mutual trust" with a communist regime. It is certain that the communists would not trust the United States, nor would the United States trust the communists.

It is true that Shultz returned without any results, but China also failed to draw any benefits. However, the Americans should draw a lesson from the recent trend of China and realize that the communists are not trustworthy. Even if strategically viewed, it is not good to play the "cards" of any communist.

If this is not clarified, it would be quite unfavorable to the entire Free World!

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC 'AIDE MEMOIRE' TO U.S.

HK100628 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Idiotic U.S. Court 'Judgment'"]

[Text] Bonds Issued More Than 70 Years Ago

During Shultz' visit to China, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian handed over to the secretary of state an aide memoire with regard to a U.S. district court's default judgment in a suit against the PRC concerning the so-called Huguang railroad bearer bonds. The "bonds" were issued by the Qing government in 1911 with a view to raising loans from foreigners on the pretext of constructing the Guangdong-Hanko railroad. Some of these "bonds" are still being held by nine Americans who sued China in a U.S. district court in order to recover payment on the bonds. The court passed a "judgment by default" against China, demanding that the Chinese Government pay the plaintiffs more than \$41 million.

This "judgment" is very idiotic. Its absurdity lies in the follow points:

1. The issuing of the "bonds" by the Qing government in 1911 was a dirty means by which it attempted to accumulate wealth on the pretext of constructing the railroad. In 1911, the Xinhai revolution erupted. At that time, the Qing government was already on the brink of doom. People who bought bonds issued by such a regime have only themselves to blame.

2. The Chinese Government has stated that it recognizes no external debts incurred by past reactionary governments of China and has no obligation to repay them. It is a long-established principle of international law that odious debts are not to be succeeded to. There is no lack of precedents in the world in which a revolutionary regime refuses to pay debts incurred by an old regime. The consistent stand of the Chinese Government has sound legal foundations. It has repeatedly delivered notes to the U.S. Government and stated its position on this issue. Nevertheless, the U.S. court still passed an absurd judgment in an arbitrary manner. Of course, China has a right to lodge a stern protest.

3. By passing the judgment, the U.S. court has violated an important international law principle of sovereign equality of all states as confirmed by the UN Charter. It is absolutely preposterous to make a "judgment by default" against a sovereign state, with which the United States has diplomatic relations, and even threaten that if China does not pay the debts, it will constrain the Chinese Government's assets in the United States.

China Issues a Warning Against the U.S. Government

The Chinese Government warned the U.S. Government that by imposing U.S. domestic law upon China, the court's judgment has injured China's national dignity and sovereignty. If the U.S. Government goes so far as to ignore international law and connives with the court in arbitrarily executing the judgment, the Chinese Government reserves the right to take measures accordingly. China notified the U.S. Government of the matter long ago, but the U.S. Department of State has all along shirked its responsibility, with the result that the matter has developed to the serious stage as it is today.

In the aide memoire, Wu Xueqian points out: If the U.S. Government takes no effective steps to stop the aggravation of events, then Sino-U.S. relations and normal trade and economic exchanges will be impaired.

That is to say, if the U.S. Government, in defiance of international law and the UN Charter, gives a free hand to a U.S. court in handling an old case left over by the Qing government more than 70 years ago so as to affect current Sino-U.S. relations, all responsibility must be shouldered by the Reagan administration.

Some Problems Are Still Left Unsolved

Shultz' recent visit to China created an opportunity for both sides to fully exchange opinions and better understand each other's stands and viewpoints. This is beneficial to the future development of Sino-U.S. relations. However, differences still exist over the Taiwan issue and some other bilateral issues. In particular, China is still discontent with U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan. Therefore, there comes an issue of mutual trust.

Wait and See How the Reagan Administration Handles This Case

With regard to the U.S. Government's invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit the United States, the White House at first announced that Zhao Ziyang would visit the United States this year, but a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry denied this, saying that the visit needs to be arranged through concrete discussions. The contradictory statements of both sides also indicate that there are still some problems remaining unsolved in Sino-U.S. relations.

Now, Beijing has published the aide memoire. People are waiting to see how the Reagan administration handles this case -- whether it will stop the aggravation of events, or look on with folded arms on the pretext of independent judicature. This will show whether or not the Reagan administration is sincere in wanting to improving Sino-U.S. relations.

WEN WEI PO ON OPEN-DOOR POLICY IN FUJIAN

Hu Ping Interview Part 3

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["Special Interview": "Hu Ping [5170 1627] Introduces Fujian's Open-Door Policy" -- part 3]

[Text] Key Points Stand Out in 12 Aspects

Reporter: Since Fujian intends to take the lead in the "four modernizations," do you have any new ideas and plans?

Acting Governor Hu Ping: Fujian now has a population of about 26 million people. (The census of 1 July 1982 shows a figure of 25.87 million people.) The gross output value in 1981 surpassed 14 billion yuan and 1982 increased by more than 1 billion yuan, ranking 17th in the nation. If Fujian plans to take the lead in the nation, it must increase by more than 300 percent the gross output value of its industrial and agricultural production in the year 2000, amounting to 70 billion yuan.

To attain this goal, we must principally complete the streamlining of organs and the economic structural reform in the 1980's, achieve greater development in the fields of science, technique and cultivation of talented people and speed up the consolidation of key transportation, energy and building materials departments so as to lay a solid foundation in the spheres of technology and materials in order to bring about a bigger boom to the economy in the 1990's.

We will stress our economic construction in such areas as agriculture, light industry, textiles, energy, the metallurgical industry, building materials, machinery, the electronics industry, ship building, petrochemicals, transportation, post and telecommunications, house building and the building of the special economic zone in Xiamen.

Issue of Importing Grain and Fodder

Fujian now imports 500,000-600,000 tons of grain every year. However, there are different points of view on this issue. Some people hold that we must first stand for self-reliance in grain, and then develop diversification. Some believe that there is no harm in importing a certain quantity of grain. At present, we still keep a firm hold over the quantity of imported grain. But, in the future, we may buy more grain and fodder from abroad. We predict that Fujian's population will increase to 31.87 million people by the end of this century. Then the type of grain needed will change, so it will be necessary to import about 1 million tons of grain every year. Anyway, we must always bear in mind our motto -- giving full scope to Fujian's favorable conditions by developing forestry (Fujian is one of the four largest forest areas in the country), fishery, animal husbandry and industrial crops.

In Pursuit of the "Five Foreigns" Principle *

There are many good natural harbors in Fujian. At least six places such as Shacheng Harbor, Sanduao, Luoyuan Bay, Meizhou Bay, Xiashan Harbor and Dongshan Bay can be turned into deepwater harbors for 50,000-ton oceangoing ships. As our most important strategic project, we plan to build Meizhou Bay into a giant petrochemical base. At present, our efforts are concentrated on the building of the Dongdu new port and Mawei Port in Xiamen. When the nine berths in the first phase of construction are built, the annual volume of freight traffic will reach 2 million tons. Meanwhile, we will also build a 100,000-ton-class cargo wharf for loading and unloading grain and coal.

Meizhou Bay, which Dr Sun Yat-sen listed as one of the largest fishing ports in the "general plan of building China," is located between the Nanhai oil fields and the Donghai oil fields, with a water area of 80 square kilometers. It can accommodate 100,000-150,000-ton-class freighters. Of more than 30 kilometers of coast line, 7.5 kilometers are available to build 40 deepwater berths. Meanwhile this bay, an ice-free port, is connected with a vast plot of land which can be developed into a large industrial sector. Our preliminary plan is to build Maizhou Bay into a large petrochemical base with an investment of more than 80 billion yuan. The base will include an oil refinery with an annual output of 6-10 million tons, coupled with 2 large factories which can produce 30,000 tons of ethylene every year.

Such a large project, which includes the construction of a petrochemical base and a modern port, must be built in cooperation with foreign countries. We have decided to pursue a principle of "five foreigns." That is, to make use of foreign funds, foreign oil sources, foreign techniques, foreign equipment and foreign markets. Either sole foreign investment or a joint venture for this project will be taken into account. We believe far-sighted foreign oil consortiums will realize the extraordinary natural and geographical advantages of Meizhou Bay.

Plans Are Being Drawn Up To Build a Nuclear Power Station

In the sphere of energy resources, Fujian has favorable conditions to build a nuclear power station. Plans are now being mapped out and we would like to cooperate with foreign companies in this respect. Apart from the planned nuclear power station, we are also making full use of abundant water power resources. The 300,000-kilowatt generator set in the Shaxikou hydropower station and the 1,400,000-kilowatt set in the Shuikou hydropower station have both begun to generate electricity. Besides this, we will expand and build several thermal power stations by using local anthracite.

Fujian also has favorable conditions for developing the metallurgical industry as it is rich in various kinds of mineral resources such as tungsten, silver, tantalum, iron, sulphur ore, limestone, kaolin, marble, barite and granite. With rich limestone deposits, we will build several large cement plants through compensation trade, while expanding the capacity of four existing large plants. Meanwhile, more factories will be set up to produce building materials such as plate glass, tile stone and sanitary ware.

Fujian has enjoyed a good reputation in ship building for a long time: The famous Mawei shipyard was built during the Qing Dynasty. There are now 36 dockyards throughout the province. Some of them can build 5,000-7,000-ton class ships. The provincial ship-building company has begun to receive orders from abroad, and will develop the ship-dismantling industry.

Interview Concludes

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[**"Special Interview": "Hu Ping [5170 1627] Introduces Fujian's Open-Door Policy"** -- fourth and concluding part]

[Text] Two Extensive Economic Regions

According to the plan for future development, two extensive economic regions are likely to be established in Fujian. One is to establish a "Shanghai" in Fujian, with Xiamen as its center. This will form a golden triangle in Fujian that includes Quanzhou, Zhangzhou, Longyan and Meizhou Bay. The other includes Nanping and Sanming and the lower reaches of Minjiang, with Fuzhou as its center.

Reporter: Will you please introduce the plan for importing technical equipment and reforming the existing enterprises?

Technical Transformation Will Take 10 Years

Hu Ping: One-third of our future industrial growth will be based on using foreign advanced technology which will raise our competitive capacity. Now there are 10,000 enterprises in Fujian, (including 2,600 state-owned enterprises) and various forms of combination will be adopted in a number of enterprises during the adjustment. We plan to introduce 100 production lines annually and to carry out transformation group by group during a period of 10 years so that the enterprises will undergo a change and bring the national industrial products onto the international market. We urge trades and services to attach great importance to importing technology. The state has decided to allocate \$200 million in foreign exchange for us annually and we are now allowed to make certain decisions on the use of this money. We have deposited a large sum of foreign currency in the state bank, a corresponding proportion of which is to be used for technical transformation purposes. More renminbi funds are to be used in this area. We make a point of carrying it out to the end.

Reporter: Will you please talk about the prospects for economic cooperation with foreign countries?

Hu Ping: The CPC Central Committee has passed a resolution on adopting special economic policy and flexible measures and establishing special economic zones in Fujian and Guangdong Provinces. This is a long-standing policy. Now, Fujian is experiencing its best period in economic development, never seen in the past 30 years, since the application of the open-door policy in 1980. However, a new situation has not yet been created to meet our requirements. We may say that it is only the beginning of laying a foundation. For the past 2 years we have accumulated funds for building harbors, docks, airports, railways, hydroelectric projects and telecommunication facilities. We have started from the infrastructure in order to improve the conditions of communications and energy and to establish a sound environment for foreign investment.

A Bright Prospect for Cooperation With Foreigners

We are ready to welcome Hong Kong businessmen, overseas Chinese businessmen and foreign businessmen to promote economic cooperation through various forms in Fujian. According to the plan for development in our province, overall replacement of new equipment and technical transformation will be conducted step by step in the key enterprises in important cities. This year, the province plans to introduce 100 production lines. Xiamen City has initially decided to introduce over 30 production lines.

On the other hand, in accordance with the existing industrial basis, natural resources and conditions for construction, Fujian will open international air routes, exploit natural resources and develop the building material industry, light industry and chemical industry. The specific projects include a joint venture with foreign investment for building a cement plant having a production output of 1.25 million tons of cement, a refractory brick plant in Fuzhou, a granite plate factory with an annual production output of 1 million cubic meters of granite plate, a tile factory which produces 500,000 cubic meters or 180,000 pieces of porcelain ware annually, as well as a saltern, a chemical plant, a polypropylene kraft paper mill, a paper mill and a hesha dock. A fodder processing plant with production output of 30,000-50,000 tons of fodder and other tourist facilities are also to be set up on a joint venture basis. Foreign investors are to be provided with cooperation opportunities to take part in these activities.

According to the 20-year plan for development, we shall initiate a number of new key projects by adopting the "five foreigns" policy as described previously. One of the key projects is to exploit the Meizhou Bay and petrochemical plant.

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Under the policy of the state, we shall establish business with foreign financial circles in credit, leasing and trusts.

The international airport in the Xiamen Special Zone will be completed and go into operation this year. The special economic zone for the processing industry this year will complete its preparatory work for capital construction over a considerable area which is to be used for factory building. By 1984, 100 factories will be set up in the area.

With a definite open-door policy implemented toward foreign countries and the improvement of the infrastructure and investment environment, in addition to our preferential treatment given to investors to protect their interests and the adoption of more flexible roles and measures, we are convinced that Fujian will offer many opportunities to give economic cooperation with foreign countries a bright future.

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